

John Pick 25 Wellington St. Strand

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ONE PENNY.

CHASE OF A CONFEDERATE STEAMER BY A FEDERAL SHIP OF WAR.

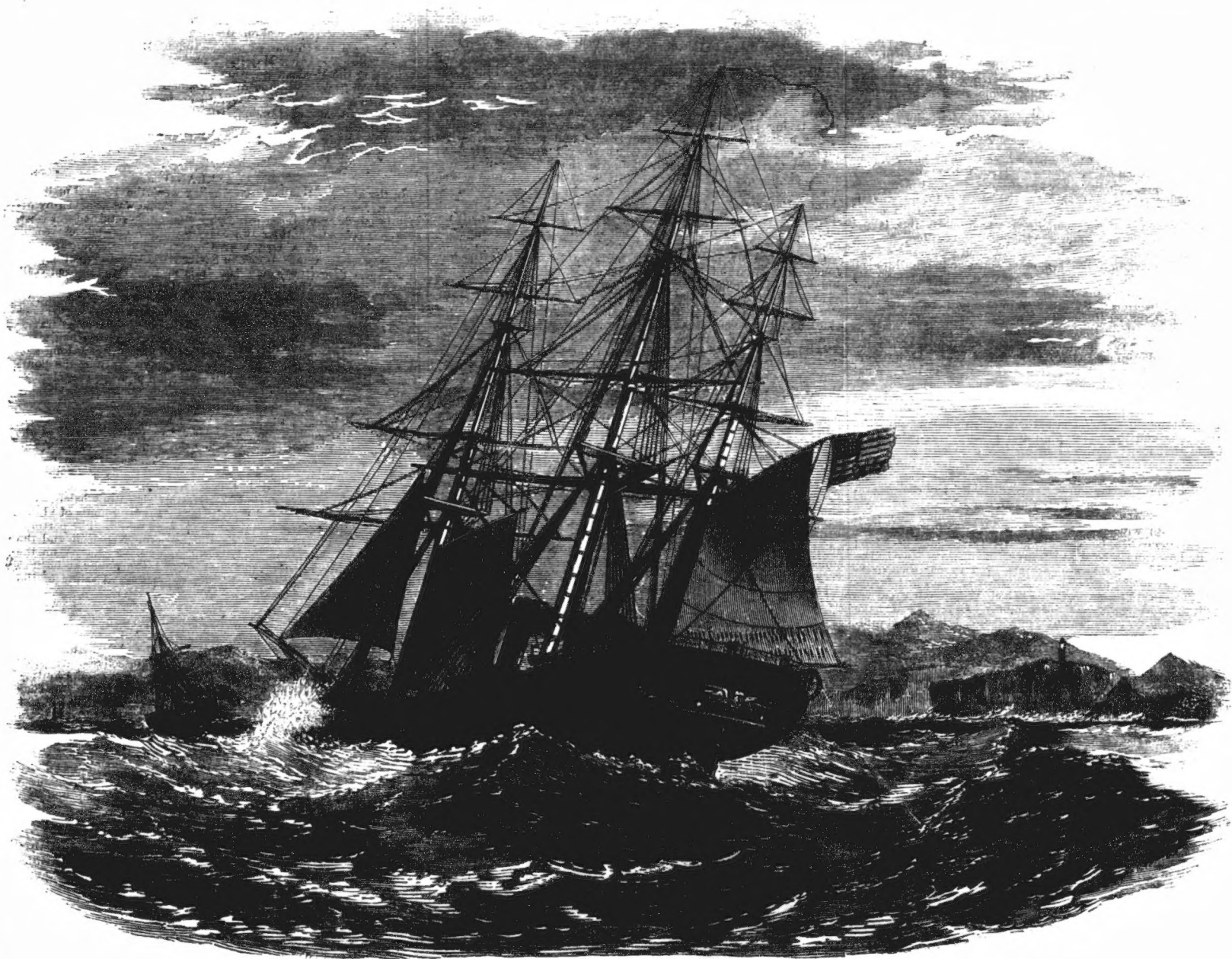
THE illustration given below represents the chase of the Confederate steamer Charleston by the Federal ship of war Albatross, when nearing Charleston. The Charleston, being of far inferior force to the Albatross, was compelled to throw her guns overboard, and make the best of her way to Charleston, which place she reached in safety after successfully running the blockade of Federal cruisers.

The captain of the Charleston adopted an ingenious ruse in order that he might pass the large blockading squadron. Had he proceeded straight for the harbour, several cruisers would have started to interrupt him; so, hoisting the Federal flag, he made straight for the foremost of the enemy's ships. The United States commodore, believing that the advancing vessel was one belonging to his own Government, quietly awaited her arrival. When, however, she reached within a few hundred yards, the Charleston turned round and made direct for the harbour. A few shots were fired after her, but did no serious damage.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

A LETTER from Rome has the following:—

"A sojourn so entirely of pleasure as that which the Prince of Wales is now making in Rome can hardly be supposed to present any political feature; and I have already informed you of the purely private and complimentary nature of the audience granted by the Pope to his Royal Highness and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, an occurrence which, perhaps, in some quarters will have already been looked upon as an event fraught with significant meaning for the future. But another occurrence has recently taken place connected with the Prince of Wales which has really a certain degree of political importance, and gains additional weight from the circumstance of the Prince's having attained his majority, and being his own master to decide upon a fitting manifestation of his political sympathies or antipathies. The ex-King of Naples, availing himself of a previously existing acquaintance with the Hereditary Prince of Prussia, went to call upon him at the Caffarelli Palace soon after his arrival in Rome, a polite attention acknowledged by the prince, who, a few days ago,



A FEDERAL FRIGATE CHASING A CONFEDERATE STEAMER.

went to the Farnese Palace to return the King's visit. His Majesty subsequently expressed a desire to make the acquaintance of the Prince of Wales, and his wish was consequently made known to the Prince. I am not aware of the precise channel made use of for the conveyance of the King's request and the Prince's answer, but the result of this little Court manoeuvre was that his Royal Highness declined, firmly and immediately, the honour of an interview with King Francis II. Some of the Neapolitan complain of the Prince's conduct as lacking courtesy, while others affirm that the interview really did take place, but quite secretly. It is superfluous to state that this rumour is entirely unfounded; and it is useless to put forward opinions respecting the amount of courtesy shown by the Prince on the occasion, for, as he is usually so very pleasing and courteous in his manners, it is evident that he had some strong motive for not acquiescing to the King's request, and as he is of age, and has a right to decide on such questions according to his personal feelings there is no necessity for criticising his determination."

JUSTICE BYLES ON GAROTTING AND TRANSPORTATION.

At the commencement of the assizes, held at Maidstone, Justice Byles thus addressed the grand jury:—

No fewer than three persons would be arraigned at that bar to take their trial for their lives; but he did not feel the same difficulty about those cases as he did about other cases in the calendar. As to those cases which were not capital, he could not help asking himself, and might suggest the question to those who were members of the great council of the realm—what was to be done with them? We find (said the learned judge) that the great objects of penal discipline are not answered. Punishment does not deter others—it is not exemplary; and I am afraid I must say it is not reformatory. Are the judges to pass very long sentences of imprisonment? If that practice is pursued for some years, where will be the room for the culprits, and what will be the expense to the kingdom? It is said, gentlemen, that the prisoners live too well and better than paupers; but I presume that your medical officers will inform you that with the infliction of the separate system, a diet, more or less generous, is to the bulk of the labouring classes, absolutely indispensable. If you deviate from it, it may be that you deprive the labouring man of his only wealth, his constitution, and, in comparison to such a sentence as that, to sentence him to be hanged would be comparative mercy. The moment we begin to inflict cruel or unusual punishments we offend against humanity and the Bill of Rights. One of the provisions of the Bill of Rights is that no Englishman shall be subject to cruel or unusual punishments. The difficulty, again, arises that, when the criminal is discharged from gaol, in the present state of the labour-market men will prefer those who are of untainted character, and if the discharged convicts underbid the labour-market is injured more. We invite, we almost compel them to commit crime again. Gentlemen it is not for me to suggest the reason or the remedy, but having now been engaged in the administration of the criminal law, especially in the earlier period of my life—for thirty or forty years—I have seen a different state of things prevail. Gentlemen, exile—compulsory expatriation from one's native land—is a punishment as ancient as history itself. When I was a young man it was the punishment inflicted on the vast majority of crimes not capital. It is a punishment peculiarly applicable to Great Britain, with its insular position, its swarming population, and its provinces of almost boundless extent in every portion of the globe. It is a punishment, too, eminently exemplary. I have known instances of young, strong, and healthy men, who, being sentenced—I do not say for life, but for long periods of transportation—and reflecting that before they returned their hair would be grey, and their wives and children, perhaps gone, have fallen down from terror in the dock. More than that, if there was any difficulty on the subject a preliminary penal discipline, more or less protracted or severe, would relieve any obstacle of that sort. As to being a reformatory punishment, when men are released abroad in a distant colony, where the market for labour is boundless, and their old associates are gone, the natural tendency to do what is right, which is always stronger in most men (apart from evil influences of others), than the motives to do what is wrong, resumes its force, and they very probably become useful and honest members of the community. Gentlemen, this is not the place nor the occasion to discuss these subjects at length; but, if any one wishes for practical information upon them, there is an eminent public servant in the kingdom well able to afford it,—no theorist, but one who has seen with his own eyes and formed a judgment upon his own observation and experience. I mean Mr. Kennedy, late Governor of Swan River, or Western Australia. He entertains no doubt whatever, after long experience, that in that part of the world alone there exists for any possible number of criminals the means of reforming them and effecting all the great objects of penal discipline. Gentlemen, it has been said, however that our colonies "will not receive the offscouring of our population." Gentlemen, I make any observation upon this point with some degree of doubt, but I confess I often feel, when looking at a prisoner at the bar, considering what he has done and what have been his position and temptations compared with our own, that the legal and the moral guilt are by no means convertible terms, and that many of the criminals thus convicted would in a distant land, removed from old associates, become useful and honest members of society. Look even at our own colony of Queensland. I have had a long conversation with a gentleman lately come therefrom, and he says, "How are our harbours, our roads, our railways, our other public works to be constructed, without which we cannot expand, but with which we should expand to unimaginable dimensions? If we had convict labour all this would be done; without it, how can it be done?" Gentlemen, what may be the effects of convict labour we have examples even in our own over-peopled country, under our own eyes. Look at the great breakwaters and fortifications at Portland which protect our royal arsenals—all these were the work of convicts. Gentlemen, I have ventured on these remarks because, as a judge, I really feel difficulty in dealing with these classes of criminals whose offences are serious, though not capital. If it is objected that the punishment of transportation involves a greater expense, let it reflect upon the product of convict labour in our colonies and our public works. Go back eighty years, and what was Port Jackson? What was it but a convict settlement, which afterwards became the foundation of a colony, now supplying the mother country with the staple of one of its great textile manufactures, to say nothing of the late discovery of gold. Gentlemen, as I said before, I have ventured to submit these observations to you, not myself pronouncing any opinion, but suggesting the subject to your consideration, as having influence to give effect to your judgment upon it; and I am happy to have had the opportunity of addressing so full a grand jury upon it. These observations of the learned judge were listened to with the most profound and respectful attention by the grand jury, and, as regards a great portion of them, with evident acquiescence.

SWINDLING IN PARIS.—The Paris journals caution the trading public against a set of swindlers who have recently defrauded many persons by passing as English sovereigns gilt counters of base metal, bearing on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, with the inscription "H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria," and on the reverse St. George and the Dragon, with the words, "To Hanover." During the last few days several tradesmen in the neighbourhood of the Rue Montmartre, having been taken in by these false pieces, lodged a complaint with the police, who have taken measures for the discovery of the authors of these frauds.

Notes of the Week.

ABOUT half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a shop in Stretford New-road, Manchester, occupied by Mr. George Pates, milliner and hosier. The shop adjoining, occupied by Mr. Pember, caught fire, but the fire was extinguished by the hand pumps in a short time. The father and one of the children were up to half-past ten missing. The mother, along with the other child, escaped; but the mother was seriously injured, and died about eleven o'clock, having received severe injuries in the spine by slipping off a plank placed from the window to the ground to enable her to escape. The other inmates, with the exception of Mr. Pates and his daughter, Amelia, aged seven, managed to escape by means of the plank placed by the neighbours, whose energies from the first were most praiseworthy. A son of Mr. Pates, however, injured his jaw by falling off the plank. It was not ascertained till after daylight that Mr. Pates and his daughter were missing, and as soon as the discovery was made every effort was put forth to find them. The most painful excitement prevailed amongst the bystanders who crowded around the premises. At twelve o'clock, by means of the fire escape, the front bed-room on the top floor was reached, and the bodies of Mr. Pates and his daughter were found lying on the floor. The father's arm encircled his daughter's waist, and both were much burnt. It appeared, however, that the deaths resulted from suffocation. Mr. Pates, it is said, has been but a short time in business in the locality.

On Saturday night, a respectable-looking man, named Joseph Stannow, aged thirty-seven years, a clerk, residing at Hoxton, was admitted into the London Hospital in a state of partial unconsciousness, suffering from a pistol-shot wound received while in the act of protecting himself from the attack of a garotter, under the following circumstances:—It appears that the unfortunate young man was on his way home, and while passing the rear of the above-named institution he was suddenly attacked by a thief, who pounced upon him from behind. He was in the habit of carrying fire-arms with him as a protection, and drew a loaded revolver from his coat-tail pocket. He discharged the weapon at his assailant, who made off, but one of the barrels burst and shattered his right hand, lacerating the limb in a frightful manner. Several of the foot-passengers went up to the spot and found the man bleeding copiously from the injuries he had sustained. The police came up, and he was conveyed to the hospital, where Mr. Dyte, the resident house-surgeon, dressed the limb. The man who attacked him got clear off.

On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Victoria Dock Hotel, on the body of Arthur Maston, aged twenty-one, a porter at the tidal basin station of the North Woolwich line of the Great Eastern Railway, who was supposed to have been murdered by a number of mariners, alleged to belong to the screw collier James Dixon. The deceased was attacked by a party of sailors on Monday night week, who were in a drunken state. He was much ill-treated by them, and was left in an insensible state. He was discovered by the police, who removed him, but he never rallied, and died the following morning. The inquest was adjourned in order to procure the attendance of several important witnesses now absent on board the James Dixon, which will be in dock again in a week's time.

According to his annual custom, Mr. W. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, on Monday evening addressed a meeting of his constituents at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of rendering an account of his stewardship for the last session, and of expressing his views upon the current political questions of the day. The meeting was very fully attended. Mr. Stratton was called to the chair. Mr. Williams having reviewed at length the proceedings of parliament during the last session, and explained the part which he had taken in them, touched upon the subject of financial reform, and said his practical experience in the House of Commons was that there was no sincere or earnest desire in that body for economy. He condemned the waste of money now taking place on fortifications; and our colonial possessions ought, he contended, to be self-supporting, and not to be a burden on this country to the extent of £3,000,000 per annum. He next referred to the great distress existing in the manufacturing districts, arising out of the unfortunate war in America, and which the whole country were doing their duty in alleviating, and sat down without giving any expression of his opinion on the American question. A resolution, expressing the entire confidence of the electors in the hon. member, and their thanks to him for his conduct as their representative, was adopted.

On Monday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, touching the death of Thomas Bedford, aged thirty-two, who lost his life under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that deceased was a potman at the Admiral Keppel, Chelsea, and that some years since he had suffered from a fractured skull, and had some pieces of bone removed, which had slightly affected his mind ever since. Eliza Barnett, waitress at the Admiral Keppel, Brompton, said she had known the deceased about seven months. On the Wednesday she saw the deceased go into the barman's room without a candle. He had a pot in his hand. Witness thought his manner was very strange, and she asked the barman to go up to him. She did not see him after that. Arthur Norman deposed to being called by last witness, who said deceased had gone into the barman's room in the dark. Witness took a light and went up stairs and found him behind the door. He said, "It's too late now," pointing to the bottle on the chair. Witness went and called his employer, Mr. Bishop, and a doctor was sent for, who advised his removal to the hospital. Mr. Bishop, landlord of the Admiral Keppel, said he noticed a label on the bottle, "Essential oil of almonds," "not to be taken." He was unfortunately given to habits of intoxication, otherwise he was a very good servant. William Hope, house-surgeon, said he saw deceased soon after his admission. There was a strong smell of oil of bitter almonds. The stomach-pump was applied, and galvanism used, but he died in a very short time. He was nearly dead when brought in. Verdict—"That deceased destroyed himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

The funeral of Dr. Simon Bernard, who was tried for his life at the Old Bailey, as an accomplice in the Orsini plot, to kill Louis Napoleon, and acquitted, took place on Sunday. At two o'clock the mournful procession started from Percy-street, Bedford-square, where the deceased had resided. Some of his immediate friends followed the hearse in mourning coaches, while about 1,000 persons, about two-thirds of whom were foreigners, accompanied it on foot, walking four abreast. The procession proceeded along Oxford-street and Edgeware-road to the Paddington Cemetery at Kilburn, which had been selected as the last resting place of the exile, and where the bodies of a great many of his fellow exiles also repose. Several orations having been delivered over the grave, the proceedings were brought to a close by "Viva la Republique, Democratique et Sociale," and the whole dispersed. The greatest order pervaded the proceedings.

A singular petition was made the other day by the people of Coimbatore to Sir W. Denison. Ten years ago he discontinued the practice which had always prevailed of making a yearly allowance of 15*l.* 3*s.* to those people to pay priests who brought down rain. They now ask that the allowance be revived, for during the past ten years the rains have failed. They say, "We beg to assure your excellency that so soon as the ceremonies are again performed we shall have plenty of rain."

The Sandyford-place affair has (says the *Abdeen Herald*) so preyed upon the mind of Mrs. Jack, a sister of Mrs. McLachlan, residing in Inverness, that she has become insane.

LORD PALMERSTON has without any comment, acknowledged the receipt of this memorial from Glasgow, complaining of the miscarriage of justice in the McLachlan case.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The French Government has determined to accomplish a reform in the dwellings of the operative classes in Paris, and is about to commence by the construction of a model city on the Boulevard Mazas for unmarried workmen. The situation is well chosen, being in the centre of the manufacturing quarter of Paris. The proposed building is to be five stories high, and each floor is to be divided into small rooms completely separated, and to be approached by a spacious staircase. The ground floor is to be appropriated to a reception room or common hall, open to all the lodgers, to a restaurant or dining room, an office for the director, and an apartment for the house-porter. The plan has been already prepared by the Government architect, and it shows that every room is to be well lighted, well ventilated in summer, and heated in winter. The common hall is likewise to be well heated, which will be a great advantage to the workmen, who can thus pass their evenings there in place of spending their time and money in a wine-shop. The first stone of this building, which will confer so many advantages on the workmen who have assisted in the decoration of Paris, will shortly be laid.

A Paris letter says:—
"I am now able to say, on good authority, that the rumours of very bad news from Mexico having been received by the French Government are strictly true. General Forey is utterly unable to go forward. He writes for large reinforcements, and there is a talk of sending out 20,000 more men. The hopes which were entertained that disease in the army would cease with the hot season have been disappointed. With the exception of those regiments which have been acclimated in Algeria, the proportion of which to the whole expedition is small, the whole force is suffering from endemic and typhus fever. The exhalations from the ground, soaked by the autumnal rains, prove quite as fatal as the summer heats. The ambulances and hospitals are crowded with sick and dying. The roads are in such a state that the onward march of the army is impossible without ten times the number of mules that can at present be got. Under these circumstances, General Forey has resolved to suspend all offensive operations until the arrival of large reinforcements and a medical service adequate to the requirements of his army. This news is a severe blow for the Government. The folly of the Mexican expedition now stares it in the face. Not only does the ever-increasing expense make M. Fould's hair stand on end, but the war is unpopular with the army. Officers and men of all grades are without enthusiasm for service in Mexico, and see in it nothing but the prospect of an inglorious grave."

The Duke de Gramont-Caderousse has appealed to the Court of Cassation against the judgment of the Court of Versailles in favour of Mr. Dillon's family. The point of law involved in the appeal is understood to be whether the court was justified in making the annuity of 3,600*fr.* (144*l.*) awarded to Mrs. Dillon inheritable by her two sons, brothers of the deceased.

ITALY.

After a prolonged debate in the Italian Chambers on the conduct and policy of the Rattazzi Ministry, Rattazzi tendered his resignation, and that of his colleagues, to the King, which was accepted.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on Monday by the Queen, who in her speech from the throne expressed the best wishes for the Pope, "who is now," said her Majesty, "subject to so many tribulations." Respecting the Mexican question the Queen said:—"I hope that the difficulties raised by the discussion between our plenipotentiary in Mexico and the French Government, in reference to the execution of the treaty of London, will find a satisfactory solution." Her Majesty concluded by congratulating herself upon having received so many proofs of popular affection during her recent journey in the provinces.

SWITZERLAND.

In the night of Sunday and Monday week the Federal mail carriage which runs between Lugano and Como was attacked by fifteen brigands from Lombardy, who afterwards returned—at least, so it is supposed—to their own country. The outrage occurred on Swiss territory, at a spot near Chiasso, on the Ticino frontier. Highway robberies are so rare in Switzerland that the mail guards never think of carrying an arm. It is at least two hundred years since a mail was robbed in Switzerland. On this occasion the guard made a stout resistance with his fists, but he was overpowered by numbers and sadly ill-used. A lady—a countess—who was travelling in the coupe, was robbed of 4,000*fr.* (£160). The other travellers, four or five in number, lost what valuables they had about them. It is rumoured that the authors of this crime belong to a new band of brigands let loose upon northern Italy by the Bourbons of Rome who work under the protection of Napoleon III.

GREECE.

An Athens letter of the 24th says:—
"Another demonstration took place here yesterday and at the Piræus. Mr. Scarlett repeated that he could not express any opinion on the question, as it was in higher hands. He recommended moderation, and waiting for the assembly at Lamia and Nostizza. Prince Alfred has been regularly proclaimed King. Hydra, Spezzia, Nauplia, Tripolizza, Sparta, Calamatra, Chalcis, Syra, and Kiriten have all declared for Prince Alfred. Shouts of 'Long live King Alfred, King of the Greeks!' were raised. The portraits of Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon, and the Czar, were exhibited and received with cheers. At Lamia, on the Turkish frontier, the people, the army, and the public authorities have proclaimed Prince Alfred King of Greece. A salute of 100 guns was fired on the occasion."

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The New York journals give the following relative to a conversation which is stated to have taken place between Mr. Adams, the American representative in London, and Earl Russell:—

"Private letters of a semi-official nature, relative to the contraband trade carried on by English merchants with the rebels, and containing some information as to the views of the English Cabinet upon that subject, have been received in Washington. It appears from these letters that our minister in London, in a recent conversation with Lord John Russell, energetically complained of the injuries to the national cause, by the continual shipping of arms and munitions of war to the Confederates in English bottoms and by English merchants, intimating at the same time that while these practices continue to be countenanced by the English people and Government, there could be no hope for a prompt restoration of peace in America. He mentioned also the case of the Alabama, obviously a ship of war fitted out by English money for the purpose of destroying the vessels of a friendly Power, and declared that such an odious system of aggression upon the Union cause, without provocation, constituted, in the eyes of the Americans, and of all civilised nations, an infringement of the rights of neutrals, the responsibility of which would sooner or later be felt by the British Cabinet, both at home and abroad. In a word, Mr. Adams represented that such acts as those were not calculated to assure the United States Government of the sincerity of the protestations of neutrality and good-will made by Lord Russell, and that they reflected no credit upon the impartiality and honour of the English nation. To this Lord Russell said in reply, that it was with the

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utmost regret that he had learned the facts of which Mr. Adams complained, and that he had done everything in his power to prevent the continuance of the illicit trade between English subjects and the Confederates. He desired, however, to remind Mr. Adams that English laws granted such immunities to private industry, that it was impossible to hinder an English citizen from dealing in contraband of war if he chose; that the responsibility of such unlawful traffic rested with the guilty party; and that it could only in a very limited way be controlled by the Government."

The *New York Times* correspondent at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac writes thus under date Nov. 11:—

"The last echoes of the cheers from a hundred thousand throats that yesterday rang from camp to camp, and were borne out to the pulsing air, have died away. General McClellan has gone, and the army turns again to the work before it. Yesterday the grand farewell was made—thundering again! The general and staff rode from camp to camp; the salutes, the shouts, the caps tossed high in air—all went off as per programme. The formula, 'Now, boys, three times three for our favourite general!' was repeated at each division with such curious iteration that one had to laugh at the artifice. 'It's all played out now, boys!' exclaims a master *claqueur*. 'Never mind!' remarks a general still in command of a brigade (how long will he remain?), 'we have only two or three days more to serve in the army of the Potomac!' 'Why,' insinuates another, 'does he not take us down with him to Washington and clean out the Abolition crew, as Cromwell did the Rump Parliament?' 'I have nothing to do but to tell the truth of what transpires; and if you are told that General McClellan's departure has not been attended with every outward demonstration of passion on the part of the soldiers, you do not receive the true report. Time alone can separate what is genuine from what is factitious in the sentiment of the army towards their late commander. But with much that, for the time being, looks perilous, I feel every assurance that the effervescence will presently die away, the moral tone of the troops be restored, and a new life and courage be inspired. There are fictions that have, for the moment, all and more than the force of fact; but there is this peculiarity inherent in them, that, being rooted and grounded in no genuine conviction, and depending on adventitious support, they do not last, but drop away and cease to be. I class the feeling for McClellan, or rather the form it has taken, with such fictions. It is not to be overlooked that that commander has many qualities calculated to inspire confidence and respect in soldiers serving under him. But that American citizens should have forgotten that they came out to serve their country, and grown to imagine they came to serve George B. McClellan, is a delusion which no qualities he possesses can explain. We shall by-and-by be able to unravel the series of historical causes under which this phenomenon has grown into being. Meanwhile the spell is broken, and the time is not far distant when army and people will realise that in the removal an incubus has been lifted from off the nation. With regard to the feelings of General McClellan on his removal only indirect intimations have, of course, come out; but as I saw him on Sunday night at an informal reception given in his tent to the officers of the staff and others, puffing his cigar with imperturbable tranquillity and cheerfulness, he masked well every emotion he may have felt. The oft-reiterated remark of 'General, this is painful news,' simply elicited the reply, 'It was very unexpected to me, I assure you.' Strong expressions indulged in by youthful members of his staff were quietly answered with, 'We have only to obey orders.' Champagne was upon a table in the corner, of which all partook. As the general lifted his glass he gave the toast:—'The Army of the Potomac, and bless the day when I shall return to it.' The same hope that he will ere long return to command the army I have heard him repeat several times to-day, although it is strangely contradicted by the remark which officers at headquarters report him to have made to the effect that he will 'never again draw sword under the present Administration.' Enthusiastic individuals hinted repeatedly at the White House as his future command. This was answered with a smiling silence as to a remark by no means new. For an hour previous to the departure, officers poured into the car in a stream to bid him farewell. Burnside and he sat on the seat together in earnest, confidential intercourse. At length all had gone, and Burnside rose to leave. It was an interesting moment. McClellan held out his hand, and Burnside seized it warmly in both his. McClellan then placed his hand on the shoulder of his brother general, and with a look full of unutterable things, spoke a brief parting sentence to him, which is his legacy, and not the public's. As the train moved off northward a powerful column of troops at that moment passed, moving southward. It flashed on my mind as an emblem of the new order. Courage, and onward!"

MURDER OF AN OLD MAN IN OXFORDSHIRE.

At the county petty sessions at Watlington, held before the deputy chairman of quarter sessions and another magistrate, a man named Ralph Whichello was brought up in custody, charged with the wilful murder of an old man named John Holloway, aged seventy-two, at Benson, a little village in this locality. It appeared that John Holloway and one of his sons, James Holloway, were employed on the farm of Mr. Frampton. On Saturday morning they were employed at the lower farm in loading some pigs, and afterwards went with the cart to an inn in the village to have a quart of beer together. On leaving there, they went to a beer-house kept by Richard Whichello, brother to the prisoner, who was there, and who had some contention with the younger Holloway. After dinner all three parties met again at Whichello's beer-house, and had some beer together. Holloway and his son returned to the farmyard, whither they were followed by Ralph Whichello, who interrupted the old man in his work. The younger Holloway remonstrated with Whichello, who then began using bad language towards the old man, whom he struck on the head with a cord used for pig killing. The younger Holloway sent a boy for the village policeman, and afterwards went himself, leaving Whichello and his father together. When he returned with the constable he was told that Whichello had left the yard and gone home. He made no search, but told the policeman it was useless to go further, and went off again to the beer-shop. The eldest son, William Holloway, however, heard of the attack on his father, and went to the farmyard. It was getting dark when he found his father in the cow-house, unable to speak, insensible, and lying on his face, doubled up between two posts. He sent for his mother and fetched a light, and on returning to the cow-house he found Whichello there, lifting the old man off the ground by the hair of his head, throwing him down again, shaking him and kicking him, not heeding the appeals for mercy which were made to him by the old man's wife, who had arrived. Whichello was put out of the cow-house, the old man wheeled home, and a surgeon was sent for. He found him insensible, with blood about his face and head. He never rallied, but died a few hours afterwards. A post mortem examination disclosed that no less than six of the old man's ribs had been broken—one rib in two places; there was extravasated blood on the brain, the left lung was gorged, and many other serious injuries had been inflicted.

The magistrates fully committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next spring assizes for the wilful murder of the old man.

It is stated that Mr. W. F. Windham has sold the Felbridge Hall estate to a member of the peerage for 135,000*l*. The incumbrances upon the property amount to 110,000*l*. Mr. Windham has still the Hanworth estate, which is strictly entailed.

On the motion of the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Lodge of Freemasons have subscribed 1,000*l*. towards the fund for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

The Vanderbilt, formerly of the Bremen, Southampton, and New York line, has been despatched from the latter port to capture the Alabama. This vessel is 340 ft. long, 49 ft. beam, 33 ft. depth of hold, and 5,268 tons. Her horse-power is 2,500. All her upper works on the maindeck have been cut away, leaving her deck flush from stem to stern. She carries 12 nine-inch Dahlgren guns, six on a side, and two 100-pound Parrott guns, one forward and the other aft. Her power as a ram has often been doubted. Being solid for fifty feet from the bow, she is considered able to act as a ram. Her commander is Baldwin.

It is strongly rumoured at the clubs that Sir Hugh Rose is about to resign his appointment of commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces in Bengal, and that Sir Hope Grant will be his successor.—*United Service Gazette*.

A PASTORAL LETTER, from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman, was read on Sunday morning in the various places of Roman Catholic worship in the metropolis. His eminence entered fully into the origin and causes of the present distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, dwelt with much feeling upon its extent, and after speaking in highly complimentary terms of the class who are now so deeply suffering, he urged his flock to contribute generously to the fund now being raised on their behalf. Liberal collections were made at the conclusion of the services.

The court of inquiry upon the officers of the Grenadier Guards implicated in the turf scandals has made its report, but it is neither as clear in its conclusions or in any way as satisfactory as could be wished. Virtually, it leaves the whole decision of the fate of Colonel Burnaby in the hands of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; and upon the charge of sharpening at Mamhead a kind of questionable verdict is pronounced, leaving matters in much the same state as the stewards of the Jockey Club left the Tarragona affair at Newmarket. This can scarcely be considered satisfactory to Colonel Burnaby or the regiment whose honour is more or less mixed up with his name. We hope that the Duke of Cambridge will act not only with justice but with fearless firmness in the matter, and take care of the fair fame of the service.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, canon of Wells and chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, has been appointed to the deanery of Exeter.

A VANCOUVER'S ISLAND paper says:—"The fifty damsels who came out in the Tynemouth were received by the clergy and some ladies, escorted to, and housed in, one of the Government buildings, and a guard put over to protect them from the prying inquisitiveness of certain amorous swains. The whole have obtained situations of one kind or the other. It would have been better had fewer governesses been sent, there being too many of those already. At least 100 more lasses will, it is said, arrive shortly. It is to be hoped that they may be from the rural districts, able to make butter and cheese, and thus, in more ways than one, encourage home production."

The priest of Caltanissetta, in Sicily, having refused to baptise a child under the name of Joseph Garibaldi, the parents have instituted law proceedings against him.

A grocer at Bordeaux, wishing to inform the public that he is a dealer in both black and green teas, has had two gigantic T's painted on his shutters, one black, the other green.

GREAT excitement was caused on Monday night in the immediate vicinity of Rotherhithe and Deptford, owing to a report that the patent Petroleum Oil Works, belonging to Messrs. Russell and Co., in Rotherhithe-street, were on fire. The fire commenced in a brick building used as one of the oil refineries. Adjoining this extensive building were a number of open yards and sheds piled with casks, &c., and it was feared that the flames would have extended to those portions of the works. A number of steam and other engines soon arrived, and were set to work from the river Thames and a tidal ditch, but such was the inflammable nature of the goods on the premises, that a considerable time elapsed before the brigade could do more than cut off the progress of the flames in the direction of the adjoining buildings. Before nine o'clock Captain Shaw sent the principal portion of the engines home to their respective stations, thereby allaying all fears of any further extension of mischief, and shortly afterwards the flames were entirely extinguished. The damage done, however, is very considerable.

The Military Tribunal of Oran (Algeria) tried last week a ferocious-looking Arab named Ahmo-ben-Taieb, aged thirty, on a charge of having mutilated his wife, a young woman only sixteen years of age, by cutting off her nose, her left hand, and two fingers of the right one. Jealousy was the motive for this crime, and the accused seemed to think that he was perfectly justified in thus avenging his fancied dishonour. In answer to the president's questions, he stated that, having several times, when returning home from his work in the fields, found his wife in company with his nephew, he cautioned her to break off the acquaintance, but as she took no notice of the warning and still received the young man in her tent he determined to punish her disobedience. He accordingly induced her to accompany him to a solitary place, where he bound her, and inflicted the mutilations he had premeditated as a certain means of preventing her from having another husband or lover. His wife appeared in court, and presented a pitiable spectacle, her nose being cut off level with her face. She declared that she had been always faithful to her husband, but several witnesses deposed that her conduct was less irreproachable than she pretended. After a short deliberation the tribunal found the prisoner guilty of wilfully cutting and maiming, and condemned him to five years' imprisonment.

THE SULTAN'S TOOTHACHE.—On Sunday the Sultan was afflicted by an attack of severe toothache, and a messenger was accordingly despatched to summon M. Roux, his Majesty's dentist, for the treatment of the imperial molar. The fashionable tooth-doctor was not to be found; he had gone *a la chasse*; and though mounted messengers beat him up for nearly three hours round all the "covers," from Baluky to far beyond Meslak, he was nowhere to be found. Chamberlains of high and low degree were at their wits' end, when the happy recollection struck somebody that there was another knight of the forceps—unknown, indeed, to fame, but still professing the art and mystery of tooth-drawing—in a garret opposite Galata-Sera! *A ferim!* Off went a mounted messenger for the man of science, and without time given him to make his neglected ablutions, or borrow an unragged surcoat, the bewildered operator was whisked away to the palace. Urgent however, as was the need of his services, it was found necessary to subject him to a process of toilette before he could be ushered in to the suffering presence. This was done as rapidly as half a dozen valets could perform it, and in a few minutes the offending grinder was extracted—fortunately without damage to the imperial jaw. The operation over, his Majesty questioned Mr. Z.—as to his personal belongings, and, finding that bad luck and short commons had been his lot for years past, resolved at once to force fortune into better humour on his behalf. Without hypercritical curiosity as to diplomas or other professional vouchers, he at once named him special dentist to himself, with a salary of 1,000 piastres a month, an immediate *caveau* of 150 *liras*, and an excellent house at Ortakent.—*Levant Herald*, Nov. 19.

Provincial News.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—FRAUDULENT EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held by Mr. Hardy, the coroner for North Northumberland, at Rock, about five miles from Alnwick, on the bodies of Mary Ann Orpeth, aged thirteen; Jane Orpeth, sixteen; Isabella Richardson, twenty; Elizabeth Scott, seventeen; Anne Hall, twenty-one; David Woodcock, sixteen; Isabella Traughson, sixteen; and Margaret Smith, twenty-one, young persons killed by a steam thrashing machine boiler explosion upon the High Moor Farm, occupied by Messrs. Barber. Sir George Gray and the Rev. Mr. Coody, the incumbent of Rock, were present at the inquiry. The facts of this most melancholy occurrence appear to be as follows:—On Wednesday afternoon week, a number of young women, chiefly "bondagers" upon the farm, were assembled around the fire of the boiler-house, chatting after dinner with some lads, before they resumed work in the barn adjoining. Some masques had been there warming themselves, but had just returned to work, when, at twenty minutes past one, the farm steward called in at the door of the boiler-house that it was time for the young people to come out and resume their employment. Seven of the party rose, and were in the act of going out, the other six, five of whom were girls, remaining at the fire, when the boiler exploded with an appalling noise. Those who had remained sitting were killed on the spot. Among them were two daughters of a poor widow named Orpeth. The seven who were in the act of leaving the building were all severely injured and four of them have since died. The boiler, which is described as a very old one, was carried by the force of the explosion completely through the roof of the building, which was knocked into ruins by the concussion. The boiler was hurled to a height of forty feet over the neighbouring straw barn, and fell on the opposite side into the yard. A girl who was spreading chaff in the straw barn was injured by the falling pan-tiles; and a little boy, the son of the steward, who was playing at the door of the boiler-house at the time of the explosion, was hurled to a distance of fifty feet against a haystack, and one of his legs was broken.

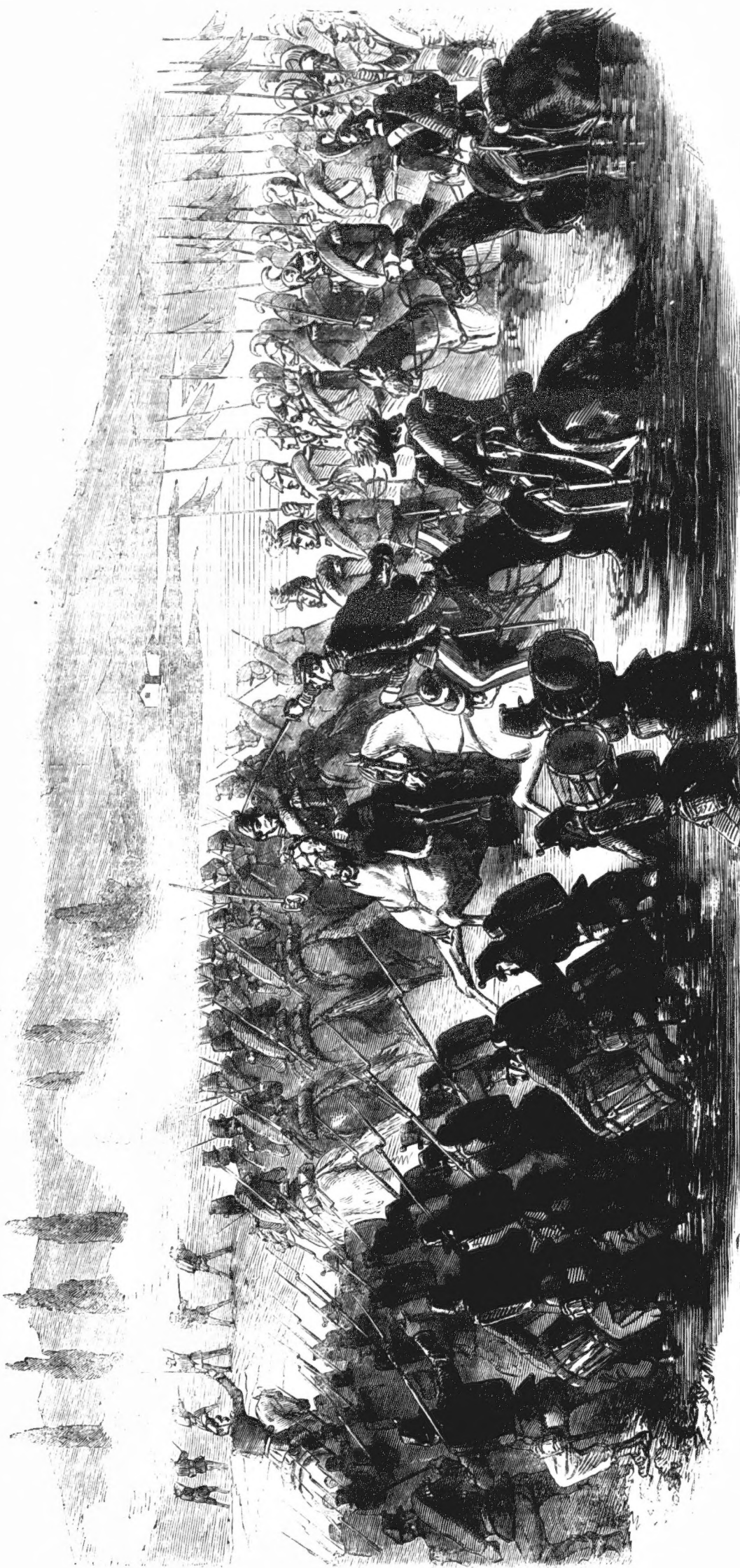
NORFOLK.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—The magistrates sitting at East Dereham, Norfolk, have been engaged in investigating the circumstances attending the death of John Greengrass, a labourer. It appeared that on the night of Monday, the 24th ult., the deceased and two other men named Benjamin Newall and Samuel Edwards, were drinking at the Horsehoe public-house at Great Dunham. On leaving the house they began to fight in the road, and the deceased knocked Newall and Edwards down, taking a stick away from the former, who exclaimed, "I have got something for a—like you," and stretched forward as if with the intention of stabbing his opponent. There is little doubt that he did so, for the deceased almost instantly fell, calling out that he was stabbed. He was then taken to his house, which was only about 100 yards off, and a medical man was sent for, but it was found that he was so seriously injured that it was considered advisable to take his deposition in the presence of a magistrate with as little delay as possible. This was done by Mr. A. C. Spurgeon, Newall and Edwards, who had been apprehended, being also brought into the presence of the dying man, who stated positively that Newall stabbed him, and that he saw the knife with which he was assailed. Greengrass, who had never rallied, expired, and the prisoners Newall and Edwards, who had been remanded to Swaffham Gaol, were brought before the magistrates at East Dereham. The bench considered the evidence conclusive against Newall, and committed him for trial on a charge of wilful murder. Edwards was discharged.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—DARING ESCAPE.—A prisoner, named John Hobson, who had been committed to take his trial at the assizes, on a charge of coining, escaped from the Nottingham House of Correction, under the following remarkable circumstances:—The prisoner was employed as a shoemaker in his cell, and he availed himself of his opportunities to partially cut the panel out of the door. After the turnkey had left him, at half-past eight o'clock, he broke the door panel out, and, having made a rope of his bed-clothes, he fastened it to the prison wall and let himself down into the street, a distance of about thirty feet. He succeeded in getting clear away, and has not yet been re-captured. The prisoner is a most daring character and passes by a number of aliases.

OXFORDSHIRE.—GARROTTING NEAR BANBURY.—The infamous system of garrotting has, we are sorry to find, found its way into this county, and it is much to be feared that, unless the police are very vigilant, many of these atrocities will be committed during the coming winter. Shortly after six o'clock Mr. H. Usher, of Boddicote, was returning home from Banbury, and when nearly opposite the first milestone he was accosted by a man who solicited alms. On being refused he followed Mr. Usher, cursing both "loud and deep." Mr. Usher continued on his way; but, fearing an assault, drew his pocket knife and opened it. Scarcely had he done so when he was attacked by a man who sprang from the hedge and attempted to throttle him. A short struggle ensued; Mr. Usher succeeded in inflicting a wound in the scoundrel's right shoulder, and in knocking him backwards by a tremendous blow with his fist. The fellow screamed out to his "pal," using a frightful oath, "Jim he has knifed me." Mr. Usher, not knowing whether there were any more of the vagabonds in the neighbourhood, made off as quickly as possible.—*Bicester Herald*.

SUFFOLK.—MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—On Tuesday night week the body of a policeman was discovered at Halesworth, whose death had evidently been caused by foul play. It seems that the murdered officer, Ebenezer Tye, who is a young man only about twenty-two years of age, went on duty as usual on the previous Monday night, his beat comprising the town of Halesworth. He was seen by a brother-officer in the course of the night, and that was the last time he was seen alive. He would go off duty between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and would then go to bed till the middle of the day, when he should report himself at the police station. At dinner-time Tye as usual had not reported himself at the police-station, and this of course raised apprehensions as to his safety, and later in the afternoon, as he still did not appear, inquiries were instituted, and a man named John Ducker, arrested, as being implicated in the supposed murder of Tye. Search was now made, and between eight and nine in the evening the body was discovered in a small stream which runs through the town, about two feet deep. The poor man was lying upon his back, with his hands in front of him, as though when he died he had been endeavouring to force back some person with whom he had been struggling. Close beside him were his pair of handcuffs, and some yards off lay his hat; his staff was found in an osier ground which borders one side of the stream. In addition to the man Ducker, a man named Stephen Warne and his wife have been apprehended as being concerned in the murder, though the evidence against the latter, with it is said, only tend to show that, if they had anything to do with it, it was after the crime had been committed. Ducker on Saturday was committed on a charge of wife murder. On Thursday evening Ducker sent for Mr. Haward, the surgeon, who had been called in, and made a statement to him as follows:—"I, John Ducker, says it was old Ben Warne. He asked me 'Had I seen the policeman?' and he said, 'I'll be — if I haven't done for him.'"

The Japanese ambassadors embarked at Suez on the 29th, on board the French steamer *Europeen* for their own country.



GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ADVANCE.

No sooner had General Burnside assumed the command of the Federal army than an advance upon Richmond took place, as represented in our engraving. Nearly the entire of the vast army of the Potomac was put in motion, and news of an important battle may shortly be expected. Burnside is advancing with great caution, as the renowned Confederate chief, "Stonewall" Jackson, is known to be in his vicinity.

The Philadelphia Press says:—
"The whole army is in motion. General Hooker was advancing by daybreak this morning. He will be followed to-day by the grand divisions of Sumner and Franklin. Jackson is retreating behind the Manassas Gap. He lingers in the valley to observe our movements and try to entrap a train of stores occasionally. In this he has failed several times of late, and he is now falling back toward Charlottesville. Our army moves with renewed and buoyant spirits, and we may look for the happiest results whenever and wherever the enemy is found."

The *Semaine Universelle* states that when Baron Gros, the new French ambassador, took his final instructions from the Emperor, on his nomination to the London embassy, he carried away the impression that, notwithstanding many subjects of irritation between France and England, it is still an essential part of Majesty's policy to maintain the English alliance.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.

A New York letter has the following:—
"Six months ago no man was so popular as President Lincoln. His honesty was believed to be so great and so pure, that it was held sacrosanct to doubt it. His sagacity was considered to be alike so rough and so solid that all the arrowy missiles of detraction fell powerless against the rocklike mass. Such considerations and merited allowance was made for the unparalleled difficulties of his position that the man was either thought to be without heart, or to have a heart like the nether millstone, who dared to breathe a word of adverse criticism that might tend to increase them. Every possible excuse was made for his mistakes and shortcomings. Even when it became too palpable for denial that his head was not equal to the emergencies of his task, every one asserted that his heart was right, while some few were fain to believe that if he could have been allowed to act without the embarrassment of ministers and the burden of Congress, and entirely on the bent of his own mind without extraneous influences, he would have made straight into victory. But these feelings have ceased to exist. The respect paid to Mr. Lincoln is no longer for the individual, but for the office. Thousands support the President who wish that a stronger man were in the place; and were his term of office at an end to-day, and he were a second time a candidate for the Presidency, there are, perhaps, not 5,000 people in the whole length and breadth of the Union who would record their votes in his favour."

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ADVANCE TOWARDS RICHMOND.

The truth is that the crisis is too great and too serious for any man in America to grapple with, and were a competent statesman or general to arise, the circumstances of society, the prevalent tone of thought and belief—everything in and out of the circle of public life—would conspire to defeat his purposes. Mr. Lincoln's main fault is his extreme good nature, his infirmity of purpose—his pliability of to-day one is certain to see succeeded by the obstinacy of to-morrow—and, over and above all, an extravagant idea of the power and sanctity of the Presidential office, which makes him in his own way as firm a believer in the divine right of presidents to do what they please as the King of Prussia is in the divine right of sovereigns to act constitutionally or unconstitutionally, as the humour seizes them. Just now Mr. Lincoln is in the mood for a display of vigour in his conduct and administration of the army. Having 'decapitated' McClellan—which is the favourite American slang for an act of dismissal—he has resolved that several other heads shall follow. Among the number are General Fitz John Porter, who is to be tried by court-martial; General Wool, commandant of Baltimore, who is discovered to be too old, as well as too indiscreet for the position; General Buell, who is not only superseded, but who is to be brought to trial for being outmanoeuvred in Kentucky by General Fraxton Bragg; Colonels Colburn and Duane, late of the staff of McClellan, who were arrested this morning at Trenton, whither they had followed their late chief, for being absent without leave; and a whole squad of inferior officers, whose offences range from simple drunkenness to inefficiency and suspicion of disloyalty. The fit, however, is not likely to last long. Mr. Lincoln's bow cannot always be

kept stretched. He is a merciful man. He will neither hang spies, nor shoot deserters, nor shed blood. It is, however, a good sign that officers of the army and navy are for the future to be put on their trial if they commit or are supposed to commit offences."

Another letter says:—

"If McClellan had seized the crown and gaoled Lincoln and Cabinet it would have been of no use. Half-an-hour after New York would have telegraphed to the former Vice-President in Maine, or would have had him on here acting President. The supplies for McClellan would have been stopped. He would have had an immense army, but nothing to feed them with. He would have had to surrender to Jefferson Davis or starve to death. He might by such a course have inaugurated a civil war North earlier than it will come in the natural course of things; but his efforts would have failed. Washington is the cesspool of the country, not its real capital. New York is to the Union what London is to the British dominions or Paris to France. We are not at all anxious about the war. The masses feel that in getting rid of McClellan we have got rid of the monstrous weight that pressed down all our military exertions. Burnside may not succeed. Hooker will, if he has got any sort of a chance; but if all these fail, Mr. Lincoln will then turn the million of soldiers loose and say, 'Boys, go South, and conquer on your own hook. Marry and settle, or do anything else most calculated to conquer the South. Vote at every election. Vote until the Southern States, now in rebellion, are voted back into the Union.'"

SKETCHES IN CHINA.—No. 1.



CHINESE WOMEN.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

FOLLOWING out the plan we have adopted of giving sketches of the scenes, people, and customs of various portions of the world, China has this week had the labour of our artist devoted to it. The result is, two groups showing the costumes of the female sex in the upper walks of life, and the palanquin or sedan, supported on the shoulders of two natives, which is the common, as well as the very agreeable, method of traversing the streets of the large towns during the intense heats which at seasons prevail.

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF MR. AND MRS. WINDHAM.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, was tried a case, *Bateman v. Windham*, being an action to recover a sum of £9 16s. for the hire of broughams, &c.

The defendant paid £1 10s. into court in satisfaction of the claim.

The plaintiff in this case is a jobmaster, and sought to recover from defendant (a gentleman whose affairs have been much before the world for the last two years) the sum in question for broughams hired by his wife to take her, as it was alleged, shopping and to the Eastern Counties terminus, en route for Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, until lately the seat of the defendant.

The plaintiff was called, and said that the defendant's pad groom, on the 31st of January, 1861, called and ordered a brougham to be sent to 34, Lower Clarendon-gardens, for Mrs. Windham. The carriage was duly sent, and conveyed her whither she wished to go, Mrs. Windham telling the coachman that if the bill were sent in on the Monday following it would be paid. Other carriages up to the 8th day of January were ordered and supplied. He met the defendant on the 28th of February in Clifton-gardens, and mentioned to him that he had an account against Mrs. Windham, and the defendant said he would pay anything up to £100, and that if he would send the account to him at Clifton-gardens, he would give him a cheque for it, adding, "Thank God I am not broke yet."

A boy in the defendant's employ was next called, and stated that he had been sent with an account to Clifton-gardens, and delivered it to the footman, of whom he inquired whether Mr. Windham was at home, and, being told that he was, waited for an answer,

and heard some in a room at the end of the hall say, "I will see Mrs. Windham, and if the account is found to be correct I'll send a cheque in the morning." It appeared to be the voice of a man.

Mr. Karslake opened the defendant's case, giving an outline of what he was prepared to prove. The defendant was not liable for debts contracted under the circumstances he should detail. In August, 1861, the defendant had become infatuated with a person called Agnes Willoughby, who was then living under the protection of some person, and unfortunately married her, he having only just escaped from the trammels of Chancery, and she contrived to get out of him the extravagant settlement, in addition to an annuity of £800 a year to 1869, of £1,500 a year, payable out of his estates. They were married in August, 1861, and went to Paris, where she only remained a fortnight, for he had no control over her. She did and acted as she thought proper. She went where she pleased, and acted as she pleased. She subsequently went down to the defendant's seat, Felbrigg Hall, and shortly afterwards left him, having persons elsewhere of whom she was fonder than her own husband, and went about living in adultery with them. Shortly afterwards proceedings in lunacy were commenced against the defendant, during which time she was living away from him, and although she had an establishment provided for her at Felbrigg Hall, she refused to return to it. The defendant had a home always open to her, and horses and carriages provided for her, but he appeared to have no control over her. She did condescend to return to Felbrigg for a short time. She was amply provided with funds at all times; had jewellery of value, a handsome annuity, but it appeared that she preferred the attentions of a foreign singer of eminence, and lived in different places, as also at Clarendon-gardens, in adultery with him. If a woman thought proper to leave her husband's roof, and live in town against his will, and more especially to live there in adultery with another man, she had no right to go and pledge her husband's credit. An ample allowance had been made for her under her settlements, and she had been living away from her home for the sole purpose of committing adultery with other persons.

The learned counsel then called the defendant.

Mr. Windham (who gave his evidence with the greatest calmness and clearness) said: I married Agnes Rogers, a *las* Willoughby, in 1861—the 30th of August. She had been living under the protection of a person. After our marriage we went to Paris, and remained there for a fortnight. One of her sisters went with us. When we returned we spent a night at Morley's Hotel, and then went home to Felbrigg Hall. We remained together till the beginning of October, as far as I can recollect. She then went away to Dublin, saying that her doctor recommended her to go. She was away a fortnight, then returned to Felbrigg, and remained until the middle of November. I remained there until I came up to the petition served upon me by General Wyndham. When she left Felbrigg she went without my consent. I did not know where she had gone. When the commission opened it went on till Christmas and was adjourned, and then went on till the 30th of January. I saw her outside the court, but I had not seen her until then since she had left. I asked her to go to Felbrigg, but she refused. I was always willing to receive her. She continued away until the fifth or eighth of February, and then came down by the evening express. I did not know that she was staying at Clarendon-gardens. I had not taken the house for her. I had nothing to do with it. Felbrigg Hall was kept up by me. There were horses and carriages there, and a phaeton of mine here during the trial. I had a brougham here also. She could have lived with me at 132, Piccadilly, had she chosen to have done so. She remained three weeks after the eighth of February. Mr. Davis came and persuaded her to go away. She went up to a house I had provided for her in London in Clifton-gardens. She had left the house when I got there, and gone away from London. She went against my consent. She begged and prayed of me to come back, and I went and lived with her in July and August in Westbourne-terrace. I went yachting and she joined me. We finally separated in October. I have not seen her since, and proceedings are now going on in the Divorce Court. I did not know of the broughams being supplied. She could have had my carriage if she had liked. I never was at Clarendon-gardens. I don't know the plaintiff. I saw a man, dressed, as we should say in Norfolk, like a pig dealer, who informed me that he had one



CHINESE WOMEN.

of Mrs. Wyndham's cheques. I paid the auctioneer for Clifton-gardens.

Cross-examination: She went up to see the doctor in February. She had been ill when she went away with me. I shan't say whether she was ill when with me. She had a servant, and paid him herself. I gave directions to apply for the bills of all my debts. I made out a list with Mr. Rowcliffe, one of my solicitors. We put down her debts separately. There were reports that she had been living with Giuglini. I did not trouble my head much about her then. She asked me to forgive her for having left me. I never said a word about giving up Giuglini to me. I was busied with my own affairs. I heard she had been in Spain with her sister, and all the Opera company. I was told there were reports about her being seen at the opera with Giuglini. I had signed the deed of separation. I heard during the trial that Giuglini had been calling at the house in the daytime; but I can't say where that house was, as my solicitors advised me not to make inquiries.

Mary Ann Dicker said: I was in 1861-62 in the service of Mrs. Windham, and lived with her at Bilsborough-house, Newcastle, Manchester, Clarendon-gardens, and other places. I knew her before she was married. She was then under the protection of a gentleman. I first saw her after marriage about November, at the Euston Hotel. She went from there to Glasgow. I saw her about a fortnight after her return at Bilsborough-house. She telegraphed for me. Bilsborough-house is at St. John's-wood. There were three servants there. I attended upon her. I remember being sent for to make a fire in her bedroom. That was the first or second day after her return from Glasgow. When I went into the room I found Giuglini in bed with her. That was in December. He lived there while I was there, and we removed to Clarendon-gardens. I used to see them in bed together every night. They lived there as man and wife.

John Foyle was next called, and stated that he first saw Giuglini at Orchard-street when he went to see Mrs. Windham before she was married, and that after she was married he remembered her going from the Euston Hotel to Glasgow, and before leaving ordering him to go to Poole's, the tailor's, to be measured for his livery, and to come into her service at Bilsborough House, where Giuglini was living with her and sleeping with her there. That Giuglini lived with her in Clarendon-gardens, and on the day when Mrs.



PALANQUIN IN THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI.

Windham went down to Felbrigg Hall he went down with a cab with the luggage and rode inside the brougham back with Mrs. Windham's brother and sister. That he never saw Mr. Windham at Hillsborough House or Clarendon-gardens.

Baron Martin said that he should tell the jury that if they believed the defendant's witnesses there was a complete answer to the action.

Mr. Huddleston urged that he had a right to urge upon the jury, first, the condonation by the defendant of his wife's adultery, and also his recognition to the plaintiff of his wife's authority to pledge his credit.

Baron Martin then stated that he should tell the jury that a married woman was to a certain extent the agent to bind the husband, but if she is living apart from him and commits adultery, she destroys her agency, and all contracts made in the name of the husband are void. No condonation can have any effect. The contract arises at the time when the work and labour is done, and nothing that has been afterwards proved between the plaintiff and defendant could make the latter liable. In point of law he never was liable. That is not only the law, but reason and good sense.

The verdict was entered for the defendant.

SINGULAR ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Ball Court on Saturday was tried a case, *Knight v. Jacobs and Another*, being an action for libel. The defendants pleaded a justification.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Prentice, were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Lopez, were counsel for the defendants.

The plaintiff is a chemist and druggist, carrying on business at Alton, in Hampshire, and the defendants are the proprietors of the *Hampshire Chronicle* published at Winchester, and the libel complained of was as follows:—"This town has been during the greater part of the past week the scene of one of those boisterous exhibitions of popular indignation known as rough music. A certain knight of the pestle and mortar having taken it into his head to maltreat his wife, pull her out of bed, beat her, and turn her out of doors in the night, a crowd of several hundred men and boys, armed with old tin cans, sheets of iron, and other noisy instruments, paraded the streets, beating, groaning, and yelling, to the great annoyance of the quiet of the peaceable inhabitants. It seems hard that if one party is so unmanly as to lift his hand or foot to a woman, and that woman his wife, the whole community should be outraged with impunity for several evenings together by such a hideous uproar." After the publication of the paragraph the plaintiff wrote to the defendants, complaining of it, and asking to be informed the name of the correspondent at Alton who had furnished the paragraph, considering it to have been written for the purpose of prejudicing him with the public. The defendants answered that they had every confidence in their correspondent, would communicate with him, but declined to give up his name, holding themselves responsible. The plaintiff wrote a second letter, in which he said he could not acquit the correspondent of personal feeling, no withstanding his alleged respectability.

The plaintiff and several witnesses were called to prove the disagreement between him and his wife, and their separation. At the time in question the plaintiff's wife came in his absence from business to his house, remained there the whole day, and went to bed before he came home. On his return he went to her and insisted on her leaving. She accordingly got up, dressed herself, and left, but immediately re-entered by the shop-door, became very violent, broke the plaintiff's spectacles and also his watch chain. He was rather excited and put her out, but he used no more violence than was necessary. He denied pulling her out of bed or striking her, and his female servant Gudgeon, who said she was listening, deposed that no violence took place between them in the bedroom. The plaintiff said he had been married to his wife twenty years, and they had had twelve children, but two only were now alive. They lived happily together for more than twelve years, and until she joined the Independents.

Mr. Justice Crompton: Which—in religion or circumstances? (Laughter.) Plaintiff said—Religion. It was the following night that the "rough music" assembled in front of his shop.

Mr. Justice Crompton: What is rough music? Plaintiff: Old in kettles and the like. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Crompton: And that is what you call music? Plaintiff: Yes, and when he asked what it was for, they said, "For you." (Loud laughter.) There was a similar serenading the following evening.

Cross-examined: He had never threatened his wife with a knife or pulled her or knocked her off her chair, but he threatened her once with an unloaded gun in a moment of excitement, which he afterwards regretted, relative to some socks. His wife told the servant to thrust them down his throat.

Mr. Justice Crompton: Clean or dirty? Plaintiff: Dirty.

Mrs. Gudgeon said that after Mrs. Knight came to the house she went into the cellar and opened a bottle of port and drank some of it, and went to bed about two o'clock. She got up about five o'clock and got a bottle of sherry, which she drank. She told the children, who saw the bottle in her pocket, that it was water. (Laughter.) She went to bed again about half-past seven o'clock. When she came back into the shop she seized the plaintiff and shook him up.

Mr. Coleridge, for the defendants, regretted this case should have been proceeded with after their offer to apologize. As men of honour they were bound to stand by their correspondent, and as the plaintiff would go on they were obliged to call the wife; and the plaintiff had only himself to blame for the exposure of his family squabbles and differences. He complained of the unmanly insinuation of drunkenness on the part of the wife.

Mrs. Knight was called. She said that he had on several occasions ill-treated her, and on one occasion he struck her when she was sitting in an arm-chair. On the day in question she went to his house for some money, but he was not at home. She was unwell, and made herself some arrowroot, into which she put a glass of wine, which was all she drank that day. She positively denied that she was intoxicated. She poured out a glass of wine for Gudgeon, but she would not drink it. She went to bed because she was unwell, and not from drunkenness. When her husband returned home, he came to the bedroom, called her a drunkard, pulled her out of bed, and said that if she did not leave the house he would murder her. She returned to the house because she could not get a bed elsewhere. In the passage he put his hands on her shoulders, placed his foot against her side, and pushed her down the steps. In the struggle she caught his watch chain, which broke. He afterwards came to her with a policeman, and charged her with stealing his watch. She denied it, and gave up the chain. She went the following day before the magistrate, but declined to prosecute on account of her children. In cross-examination, she admitted telling the servant to push the socks down her husband's throat, but she afterwards regretted it.

The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

From the numerous examples of the Sewing Machine exhibited, we select one, because it is the one that has been best subjected to the influence of Art. It is indeed a very handsome piece of drawing-room furniture, and may be properly placed among articles of a more ambitious character. It is certainly the best of many candidates for public favour, and is known as the "Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine." Circulars post-free, on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill, E.C.—*Art Journal*, August, 1862.

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THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

It is unnecessary to inform our readers that a wide-spread and still increasing amount of distress prevails in the Manufacturing Districts, on account of the failure of the supply of cotton from the Southern States of America. The knowledge that such distress does exist, and that numerous families are suffering the direst privations at this inclement season, is sufficient to excite the sympathy of all our readers. But even amongst these readers there may be many whose means will not allow them to give much, but who would cheerfully contribute a little. Therefore, in opening at our Office a Subscription List for

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The List of Donations will be published weekly in this journal, and the amount received will be regularly paid over to the Mansion House Committee. The Lord Mayor's receipt for the sums will also be published.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.		L. B.
			A. M.	P. M.	
6	S	Nicholas	1 55	2 15	
7	S	2nd Sunday in Advent ...	2 30	2 50	
8	M	Immaculate Conception ...	3 10	3 25	
9	T	3 40	4 0	
10	T	4 15	4 30	
11	W	4 50	5 5	
12	F	Grouse shooting ends ...	5 15	5 45	

MOON'S CHANGES.—Full Moon, 6th, 7th, 37m. p.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MOORING.

7.—Isaiah 5; Acts 7, v. 30.

EVENING.

Isaiah 24; Hebrews 13.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

A PARENT.—You can exercise no legitimate control over a married daughter above sixteen years of age. We must, however, say that the law on the point is uncertain. All cases of the kind are controlled by the peculiar circumstances attending them.

DOMESTICUS.—The sofa is a name derived from "Sophi," a title given to the Emperor of Persia.

A. B.—The new House of Parliament were commenced in 1840. Wickliffe translated the Bible in English in the reign of Richard III. It was a great undertaking, and was the commencement of the Reformation in England.

TRO.—In order to prevent the overstocking of the profession, it is a rule among proctors that no one shall have more than one articulated clerk at the same time, and the premium is much larger than is commonly paid to an attorney; it is frequently as high as £1,000.

PHAROS (Macclesfield).—Roman brass coins with portraits of the emperors may be purchased from sixpence to one shilling each. Silver Romans generally realise 2s. 6d.

MARY.—Gold, silver, or Bank of England notes constitute a legal tender. If £100 19s. 11d. had to be paid, the tender, to be good, should be £100 in gold, or bank paper, half a sovereign, nine shillings, and ten pence in silver, one penny, and three farthings.

H. (Woolwich).—A full admiral ranks with a general, and an admiral who is actually the commander-in-chief of a fleet, with a field-marshal.

WILLIAM.—A double-armed crutch worn between the knees when sitting and in bed with, with young persons, cures the deformity of knock-knees.

CADET.—A colonel is the highest rank of those called field-officers, and is immediately subordinate to a general of division. The price of a commission, as lieutenant in the Horse Guards, would be £1,600; that of a lieutenant in a regiment of the line, £700.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

The November Session of the Central Criminal Court in the year 1862 will long be memorable in the annals of crime. In this month alone twenty-seven persons have been indicted, and twenty-four convicted of savage outrages in the streets or the metropolis. In almost all of these cases there was evidence of an organized plot in which others besides the prisoners were implicated. In some of them the violence employed was such as to endanger life; in some it was aggravated by the most gratuitous brutality after the robbery had been effected. One at least of these crimes was committed by daylight, several in the most public places, such as Holborn and Cockspur-street. Ruffians as they were, many of the prisoners had ostensible callings or trades, and seem to have banded themselves together for predatory expeditions on a system resembling the Indian "thuggee." Most of them exhibited an impudent and defiant demeanour on the trial, and not one, so far as we know, expressed or betrayed the slightest contrition. Need we add that the majority of them, however young in years, were veterans in lawless

depravity? Of those who were sentenced on Saturday one had undergone a nominal term of four years' penal servitude, a second of three years' besides fourteen other convictions, a third of six years, eighteen months of which had been remitted; a fourth had been convicted three times, and had been known to the police for years as "constant associate of the worst of thieves;" a fifth and sixth had been "for many months hanging about the night-houses in the Haymarket on the look-out for drunken persons;" a seventh had been "the constant associate of thieves and summarily convicted several times;" an eighth had been "twelve times in custody for felony and assaults;" a ninth, his accomplice, had been four times in the hands of the police; a tenth was believed to be the same person who had been condemned to four years' penal servitude, and had left Portland but a few months; an eleventh was "a thief by trade;" a twelfth was "known to have been in the House of Correction;" a thirteenth was a ticket-of-leave man, sentenced to "seven years' transportation" (we presume, penal servitude) in April, 1857; a fourteenth and fifteenth had previous convictions for felony proved against them, and a sixteenth had been "sent to a reformatory for four years." We have made this short analysis of the calendar, so far as it relates to the garotters, for two reasons. The first is, that no one may have the least pretext for suggesting that the punishment now inflicted on such miscreants is too severe; the second is that the class to which criminals of this stamp belong may be clearly identified. So far from thinking that Mr. Baron Bramwell has yielded to the influence of a panic or to vindictive motives in passing sentence on them, we have some doubt whether he has not been too forbearing in one or two instances. In estimating the enormity of an offence, we have two main elements to consider—the injury done to the public, and the depth of moral wickedness which it implies in the agent. No atrocity short of murder can well combine these two elements of criminality in a higher degree than garrotting. To be violently throttled, as the prosecutors were in all these cases; to have one's jaw smashed in with an instrument, as two of them had; to be beaten about the head, as others were; to burst a blood-vessel in struggling for one's life, as happened to one,—these are things which society ought to resent without mercy. The suffering which they occasion to individuals is very great; the terror which they inspire throughout the whole community, is infinitely more so. There are many dangers against which a man can protect himself by proper precautions, but this is not one of them, and there is no one who walks abroad in the streets whose comfort is not affected by these infamous acts. Nor can there be the slightest palliation for them. A poor wretch who has lost his character and cannot get employment may be tempted to follow dishonest courses, even to the extent of pilfering and pocket-picking; but no one was ever tempted, in this sense, to attack a person whom he never saw before with barbarous ferocity, and to repeat his blows after he has got his victim down and stripped him of everything in his possession. Of such hardened desperadoes, already convicted over and over again, it is not too much to say, with Mr. Baron Bramwell, that they are past hope of reformation,—utterly destitute of morality, shame, religion, or pity," actuated by the instincts of wild beasts, and deserving of any penalty that we can exact from them without shocking our own sense of humanity.

There is no doubt that if the benevolent efforts of the nation are maintained at the present rate for a few weeks, we shall have passed through the worst stage of the distress, and be able to congratulate ourselves on having surmounted a tremendous difficulty. There is, however, one point to which we desire to direct attention. It is the resistance which is offered on the spot to those who seek to relieve the congestion of labour by the natural expedient of emigration. We must repeat our warning to the local obstructives who are striving to prevent the emigration of the very classes whose removal from Lancashire to the colonies would be beneficial all round. These persons, who would keep the "hands" suffering here now to prevent wages rising hereafter, should know that the public eye is upon them. The Government emigration board offered the other day to take charge of forty young women to Western Australia for their mere outfit and 10s. each for the use of their bedding and mess utensils on board ship. It is well understood that it must be so long before the whole operative population can possibly be employed as they have been, that it is a cruel injury to prevent any of them, and particularly the young, being transferred to a more hopeful position in life. It is well understood that every such offer as this should be referred to the class most concerned, as they can repay the expenses of their removal at no distant date. It is well known (and it will not be forgotten) that every attempt to employ the young men and women at a distance—Mrs. Potter's plan, Miss Rye's plan, and many another plan—has been discouraged, and even insulted, by local authorities, who are bent on "keeping together" the multitude of operatives whose great numbers will render labour cheap when the mills begin to work again. It is enough to day to set down this tendency as one of the evils of the time and occasion. If the obstructives can grow wiser, they will rather give their whole strength to any scheme of relief by any absorption of Lancashire labour than oppose it. However much may be done, there will be more factory hands in the district than demand for their labour in their own manufacture.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.—A ridiculous story, apropos of garotters is now being told in London. A very timid man, resident in the suburbs, always carries a loaded stick, and is constantly on the look-out. The other night, as he was walking home, near his house a man pushed rudely against him. The timid gentleman, with great presence of mind, immediately struck him a severe blow with the loaded stick, and the man ran off, leaving his hat behind him. The timid man, greatly elated, picked up the hat, and read on the lining the name of one of his intimate friends. Dreadfully shocked, he at once hastened to his friend's house to explain matters. He was received at the door by his friend's wife, who, in a voice interlarded with sobs, said, "Oh, I'm so glad to see you! Poor Edward!—in bed up-stairs!—covered with blood!—he's been garrotted!"

The extraction of the ball from Garibaldi's foot has given rise on the Continent to sundry pleasantries about English eccentricity, one of her Britannic Majesty's subjects being reported to have offered a thousand pounds sterling for the ball.

ASSASSINATION OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN.

A PARTY, consisting of a lady (Mrs. Borrodale) and of three gentlemen (Mr. Marshall, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Richardson), started about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th September from Yokohama. Their road was the Tokaido, the great high road of Japan on which the lords and princes of the empire travel on their way to Yeddo, accompanied on all occasions by a large retinue of armed followers. Kawasaki was the furthest point in the direction of Yeddo allowed by treaty to the excursions of foreigners, as the Government foresaw very clearly that the presence of foreigners either on horseback or standing upright to gaze upon the procession of the passing princes and their retinue, while the whole Japanese population were crouching on their knees, might tend to arouse the pride of those haughty nobles and precipitate a collision with their vindictive and sensitive followers. Only an hour and a half elapsed before the community were startled by the return of the lady on horseback in a fearful state of agitation and alarm; her hands, face, and clothes bespattered with blood; her hat gone, and in a fainting state. She had ridden for her life over seven miles, and had escaped she knew not how from a most dastardly and murderous attack upon herself and her companions. About half-way between Kanagawa and Kawasaki they had encountered the procession of one of the great Daimios, "the Prince of Satsuma," the second grandee of the empire in point of reverence, and inferior to none in the prestige of power. They drew up their horses at the side of the road to allow the procession to pass. This concession, however, did not satisfy the Japanese, and they made continued signs to them to return towards Kanagawa. They turned their horses to comply with this demand, and to prevent any unnecessary collision with the retainers, but without a word, or the slightest further notice, these ruffians drew their swords and fiercely attacked them. A cut was aimed at Mrs. Borrodale's head, which she fortunately avoided by quickly stooping, though her hat was cut away by the blow. The three gentlemen were badly wounded; and being entirely surrounded and the road for some distance lined with their assailants, their only course was to try and dash through them, and thus escape. Mr. Richardson fell from his horse, and the others were so badly wounded that they begged her to ride for her life, as they did not think they could keep up. By some means she arrived at Yokohama, but how she scarcely remembers. Twice she fell from her horse, but regained her seat by that strange instinct of self-preservation, and, fainting and exhausted, she reached the settlement. The report at once flew round; and as it was then discovered that two of the party, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Clarke, were lying dangerously wounded at the American consulate, and that the third had been left weltering in his blood in the road, a large body of residents proceeded to the spot. The spot where the outrage occurred was soon reached, but the people of course professed entire ignorance of the whole affair. Under the guidance, however, of a little boy, they retraced their steps, and found the body of the unfortunate Mr. Richardson, covered with mats, lying about ten yards from the road in a field. The mats were removed, and revealed a most ghastly, horrible spectacle. The whole body was one mass of blood. One wound, from which the bowels protruded, extended from the abdomen to the back; another, on the left shoulder, had severed several bones in the chest; there was a gaping spear wound over the region of the heart; the right wrist was completely divided, and the hand was hanging merely by a strip of flesh. The back of the left hand was nearly cut through, and, on moving the head, the neck was found to be entirely cut through on the left side, so fearfully and so sadly had those highly-tempered swords of these cowardly ruffians done their work.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

A GENTLEMAN, well-known in Halifax, vouches for the accuracy of the following statement:—A Halifax lady is the owner of some cottage property in Lancashire, which, in ordinary times, yields her £100 per annum. In May last she collected her rents, and received £197 out of the whole amount. Last month (November) she again visited Lancashire for the purpose of collecting her rents and received £1 s. 6d., "which she more than spent upon her starving tenants."

A letter in the *Leeds Mercury* gives a distressing picture of the condition of Preston. Nearly one-half of the inhabitants are reduced to a state of dependence, and many have suffered frightfully from the loss of worldly goods and physical privations. The effects of the famine are weekly spreading with alarming rapidity, and the dark future is contemplated with dread. At the soup kitchens the daily battle for food is a fearful and saddening sight. The kitchens are besieged by crowds of famishing applicants, whose growing numbers threaten to become too much for the strength of those engaged in the benevolent work of meeting their urgent wants. Many of the recipients of the charitable dole have gradually sunk down from positions of respectability as operatives, and have made many sacrifices before they could bend to the degradation of depending upon the soup-kitchen. In these struggles the furniture of the once happy home has in many instances totally disappeared.

The first case in which a threat of violence has been offered, from circumstances which appear to be connected with the pressure in the cotton districts, is reported from Blackburn. Last week, a man went to Mrs. Shorrocks, at Lower Darwen, and after a demand for "something to eat," he presented a pistol at her. He was promptly captured, and the magistrates have sent him for trial.

SHIPMENT OF GUNPOWDER FOR THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—There is no doubt that a ship left Cardiff last week having on board a considerable quantity of gunpowder intended for the Confederate Government. The ship in question was partly loaded with coal, and received, one day last week, a consignment of 290 tons of gunpowder, which was shipped from alongside. The Butte Dock authorities, knowing the danger of such a large quantity of combustible matter being near the shipping, urged the immediate departure of the vessel. Application was made to the Customs for a clearance to Nassau, but on the contents of the cargo being known it was refused. In the meantime the ship had obtained the dock clearance, and had put out of Penarth Roads. The ship soon afterwards sailed, and nothing more has been heard of her, although she was minus the usual Custom-house papers. The person who was in command of the vessel was an unqualified captain.—*Western Daily News.*

THE BREADALBANE ESTATES.—The *Stirling Journal* states that little is yet known definitely about the destination of the unentailed portion of the estates, and the immense private portion of the late marquis. His rental was about £60,000 a-year from land, besides a large income from other sources. The rental of the entailed estates, which come into the possession of the present earl, is about £40,000 a-year, while a great many of the fine works of art, &c., in Taymouth Castle and the other family seats are also entailed. We have heard that the executors of the late marquis are likely to be the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Jerviswood, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Laurence Davidson. It appears, however, from a legal notice which was on Wednesday posted on the notice-paper of the Sheriff Court of Perthshire, that the succession to the earldom is to be disputed. It is said that the late marquis was married before, and that a son by that marriage is alive. If the case comes before the court the public may expect some wonderful disclosures. The new claimant is Lieutenant Donald Campbell, late of the 57th Regiment—he recognised heir of the late marquis being Mr. John Alexander Gavin (Campbell, of Glenfalloch, a lineal descendant of a younger branch of the family.

BIGAMY, DIVORCE, AND MARRIAGE.

SOME eighteen months or so ago a young man of respectable family, and supposed to be a bachelor, came as curate to a rectory in the upper part of this diocese. After a while he became engaged to a young lady, a sister of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and whom he met at Trington. The wedding day was fixed, and a large party invited to the breakfast, but the ceremony did not take place owing to the non-appearance of the bridegroom, who wrote to say that he was detained by his father's illness; another day for the ceremony was named, but again he was not forthcoming, upon a somewhat similar excuse. Having been strongly remonstrated with, he appeared upon a third and last day named, and was married. However, about two months afterwards, it was discovered that he had another wife living, and upon this discovery the defaulter fled. The friends of the lady with whom he had committed bigamy, however, did not proceed against him, but his first wife commenced a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, &c., and obtained it a few months ago, upon which he renewed his addresses to the lady whom he married in the second instance, who of course could not be considered his wife, and she accepting his second offer, they were again this week united in wedlock, we trust to remain longer together, and with no such untoward interruption as after their first (but on the bridegroom's part) fictitious wedding.—*Bristol Times.*

BIGAMY BY AN IRISH SAILOR.

AN Irish sailor, named Bartholomew McGarry, about forty-five years of age, who has hitherto maintained a good character, and whose certificates of service were marked "V.G." (very good), both for ability and conduct, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with feloniously intermarrying with Mary Malloran, while his first and lawful wife was alive. Both wives were in court. The first, an old woman, very poor and meanly clad, and many years the senior of the prisoner; the second, a younger woman than the prisoner and well dressed. The first marriage was solemnised according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland as far back as the 18th of October, 1833, and a certificate signed by the priest who officiated at the ceremony was produced, but there was no witness to the marriage present except the first wife; and according to the present state of the law, which has often been the cause of great injustice in cases of this description, she could not be called to state the simple fact that she was married to the prisoner. The difficulty was got over by the admission made by the prisoner to the police-constable who took him into custody that the old woman who claimed him as her husband, and who was present at the time, was his lawful wife, and he was married to her in Ireland. They had been living apart many years, and in the month of February, 1861, he was married to Mary Malloran, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary and St. Michael, in the Commercial-road East, for an Irishman who was present at this marriage was put into the witness-box. He was a little old man, with a thick Cork brogue, and his answers to the questions put to him created roars of laughter. "They axed me to go wid um," said the little man.

Mr. Woolrych: Did you go? Witness: Bedad they went with me.

Mr. Woolrych: Did you give the bride away?—Witness: Give her away; now, oh, how could I be doing that? Shure yer honner's wurtchip know's bet'er.

Mr. Woolrych: What did you do, my good man?—Witness: I gave them both up to the priest.

Mr. Woolrych: And he married them?—Witness: Faix, now he just made them man and wife.

The second wife said that when she became acquainted with the prisoner, he said his first wife had been dead and buried these years.

The first wife here groaned aloud, and exclaimed, "McGarry, now did you tell her that lie of me?"

Mr. Woolrych: You must be quiet, Mrs. McGarry.

The first wife: That's my name, yer reverence.

The second wife then produced the certificate of the second marriage, signed by the priest of St. Mary and St. Michael, and said: My husband told me the week before last that he was married to this old woman.

John Barrett, 178 H, said: I took the prisoner into custody. He said in the presence of the two wives, "I have been married to both of them."

The first wife: Ooh! may the Lord save you, McGarry. Was there ever such a bad man as ye are?

The prisoner, after receiving the usual caution, said: "I know I have done wrong; I have been married to both women. I am a most unfortunate man; I must put up with it."

Mr. Woolrych committed the prisoner for trial, and he then asked the magistrate to allow the money, £2 16s., taken from him by Barnett, the police-constable, to be given to his first wife.

Mr. Woolrych: Won't you give the second any? You have deeply injured her.

The prisoner: She can work for her living, sir; the old woman can't work.

The second wife: Have I not washed and mended for you, McGarry, and I have had none of the wages of your last voyage?

The first wife, clapping her hands: God bless you, McGarry.

The prisoner then left the dock.

A LAND "MONITOR."—Mr. Redstone, of Indianapolis, offers to build for the Federal Government "Land Monitors," or engines of war, to weigh 1,800 lb. each, 25-horse engine and all, with coal, water, ammunition, knives, &c.; each to be handled by two men; to discharge from each 10,000 shots in a half an hour; to be capable of running twenty miles an hour over any grade less than forty-five degrees; to be perfectly manageable in turning, climbing, or descending; to clear more obstructions from artillery roads than 50 men; to reap the rebels clear by divisions; to resist canister, grape, and small shot. The inventor (Mr. Redstone) says, "I propose to engineer the advance car myself."

THE MURDER OF MR. BULLION.—A letter received from the British consulate at Marselles, dated the 17th of November, confirms the reported death by violence at that place, on the 18th of November, of Mr. Allan Bullion, an assistant-engineer of Her Majesty's ship *Psyche*. Mr. Bullion had been on shore with Mr. Gray, another engineer from the same vessel. They were returning on board at about ten o'clock at night, when they were set upon by a gang of men, and left for dead on the quay. Mr. Gray was discovered about midnight on the quay by the police, dangerously wounded in the lower part of his body with a knife. He was conveyed to the hospital, and is recovering. Mr. Bullion was found about one a.m. in a state of insensibility, and was conveyed by the police to the Town Hall and afterwards to the hospital, where he expired the same evening without having recovered consciousness. A post mortem examination was held on the body by a French medical man and the surgeon of the *Psyche*, when it was found that death had been caused by the fracture of the back part of the skull, which was completely shattered in. The unfortunate deceased was buried on the following evening by the resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Mayers, many of the officers and men of the *Psyche* attending the ceremony. The authorities have arrested three men upon whom the strongest suspicions rest of being the perpetrators. Mr. Bullion was much respected in his profession. He was of inoffensive manners, and abstemious in his habits.

THE MYSTERIOUS POISONINGS IN YORK.

MRS. COOK was on Monday brought up for re-examination before the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, when an immense number attended to hear the case. The prisoner was defended by Mr. H. Breary. The witness Alice Clancy was recalled, and in addition to her former evidence about Mrs. Cook (the prisoner) offering to give her £5 if she would put something in the flour bin in the prisoner's house, she now deposed that she remembered that the prisoner had, at the time the conversation referred to took place, asked her to go out and fetch some packets of rat powder, observing also that if she could get "shut" of the old gentleman, Mr. Elwin (her husband) would soon die of grief. She also added that they were a bad family. Soon after this the witness was discharged from Mrs. Cook's service.

Mr. Cooke, sen., was also called, and after deposing to some unimportant facts, he was cross-examined relative to some domestic pecuniary matters. From this evidence it would seem that the prisoner possessed some money, the whole, or most part, of which had been invested in the purchase of the prisoner's husband's business in Coney-street. Money matters, therefore, it seems, had partaken largely in the family differences of the Cooks. He also stated that, in consequence of the former attempts to poison, he had, for the sake of precaution, ordered the servants to procure the flour in small quantities of a dealer in the neighbourhood, thus preventing the possibility of too large a quantity of poisoned flour being made at once. The remainder of the witnesses, twelve in number, were then called, from whose evidence it appeared the prisoner, on a recent visit to her father-in-law's house, was left alone with the servant, when she took the opportunity to ask several questions relative to the fastenings of the back and office doors, between which places the flour bin is said to have been placed. Mr. William Procter, M.D., of York, had received a quantity of flour, bread, and mince pies, which had been taken possession of by the police immediately after the last poisoning took place. He subjected those articles to chemical analysis. In the bread loaf he detected a very considerable quantity of arsenic; in the flour, however, there was a very large quantity of that poison very unequally diffused, just as the appearances would be presented if a person had placed a quantity of arsenic in it, and then the portions of flour had been taken out from time to time. In the mince pie he discovered twenty-two and a half grains of pure arsenic; and from the piece of mince pie he obtained about twelve grains. He considered that between three and four grains was a fatal dose. He had attended the family when they were ill, and he was of opinion that they were all suffering from poisoning by some mineral poison. The evidence failed in proving that the accused was ever in possession of any arsenic, and the only evidence which therefore affected her was the unsupported testimony of her servant, Alice Clancy. Under the circumstances the magistrate discharged the prisoner, and the result was received by the large crowd assembled in the court with loud cheers. The hearing of the case produced considerable excitement.

A FEMALE CANNIBAL.

At Southwark Police-court, on Tuesday, Elizabeth Sidebottom, a notorious thief, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged with nearly biting two fingers off the left hand of Dennis Clark, 101 M, while in the execution of his duty.

The officer, whose hand was strapped up, said that on Monday night he was on duty in Kent-street, when he saw a crowd collected round the door of a public-house. On going to see what was the matter he perceived the prisoner fighting with several persons, who dispersed as soon as he came up. The prisoner, however, refused to go, and made use of very disgusting language, so that he was compelled to take her into custody. On the way to the station-house she suddenly rushed upon him and knocked him down. They then had a struggle, and during that she got two of the fingers of his left hand into her mouth, and nearly bit them off. At that time other constables came to his assistance, but they had some difficulty in making her let go. Witness was in great agony, and proceeded immediately to the divisional surgeon's, where his wounds were dressed. In answer to Mr. Combe, witness said that the prisoner was a notorious thief, and one of the worst characters they had in the Borough.

In defence, the prisoner in the most impudent manner said that the officer struck her first, and how his fingers got into her mouth she could not say.

Mr. Combe told her that she was a cannibal, and most likely the constable would lose the use of the hand she had so brutally bitten for a long time. He should, however, take care that she did not commit such brutal assaults for some time, by committing her to prison for a month with hard labour.

The prisoner, on leaving the dock, laughed at the magistrate, and said she could do that little lot on her head. (Laughter.)

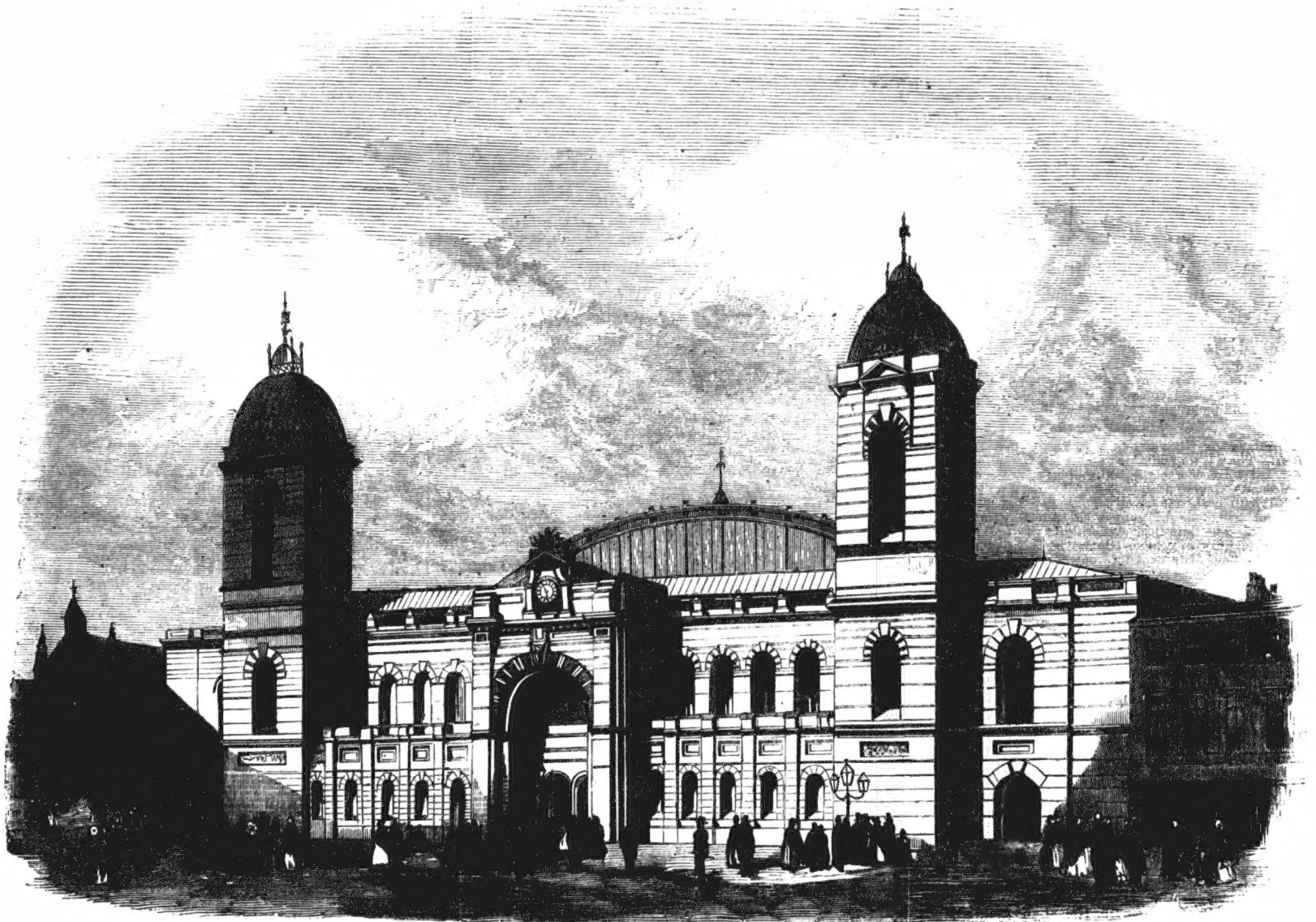
AN official notification was received on Saturday at Newgate from the Home-office, stating that the sentence of death passed upon the sweep, Samuel Gardner, for the murder of his wife, had been commuted into penal servitude for life. He will, therefore, be sent out of the country, probably to Bermuda. In cases where the punishment is less than for life, the prisoners are sent to Portland, where they are entitled to a ticket-of-leave, after having conducted themselves well for two-thirds of the time.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.—When Colonel M'Murdo told his volunteers the other night there was neither drill nor discipline in that mass of stupidity and inhumanity, the American army, as he is reported to have done, he committed an error as well as an injustice, and it is rarely he does either. As a mass the American volunteer army is the very reverse of stupid, and the men are not inhuman any more than we are, though the United States' service is disgraced by such wretches as M'Neil as their Government is tainted with infamy by retaining them in its employment. As to drill there is only too much of it. Let Colonel M'Murdo ask the English officers who have visited American camps what their opinion is on that point, and he will be astonished to hear such accounts of brigade and division field-days as they will give, when he reflects that the mass of these men are volunteers. With respect to real discipline there is indeed little enough, though there is a delusive outward show of it. In censuring the want of principle displayed in the American battles, Colonel M'Murdo would do well to remember that we have only received accounts of them from very ignorant men, with the exception, perhaps, of M'Dowall's report of Bull Run, which is admitted by military critics to have been well conceived and carried out up to the point when the fresh troops under Johnston threw themselves on the Federal right and rear, and doubled it up. Colonel M'Murdo has praised the movements of Stonewall Jackson and Stuart, so that we must refer his remarks to the Federal leaders only; and, in our opinion, M'Clellan's fault was looking too much to strategy and too little to action.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

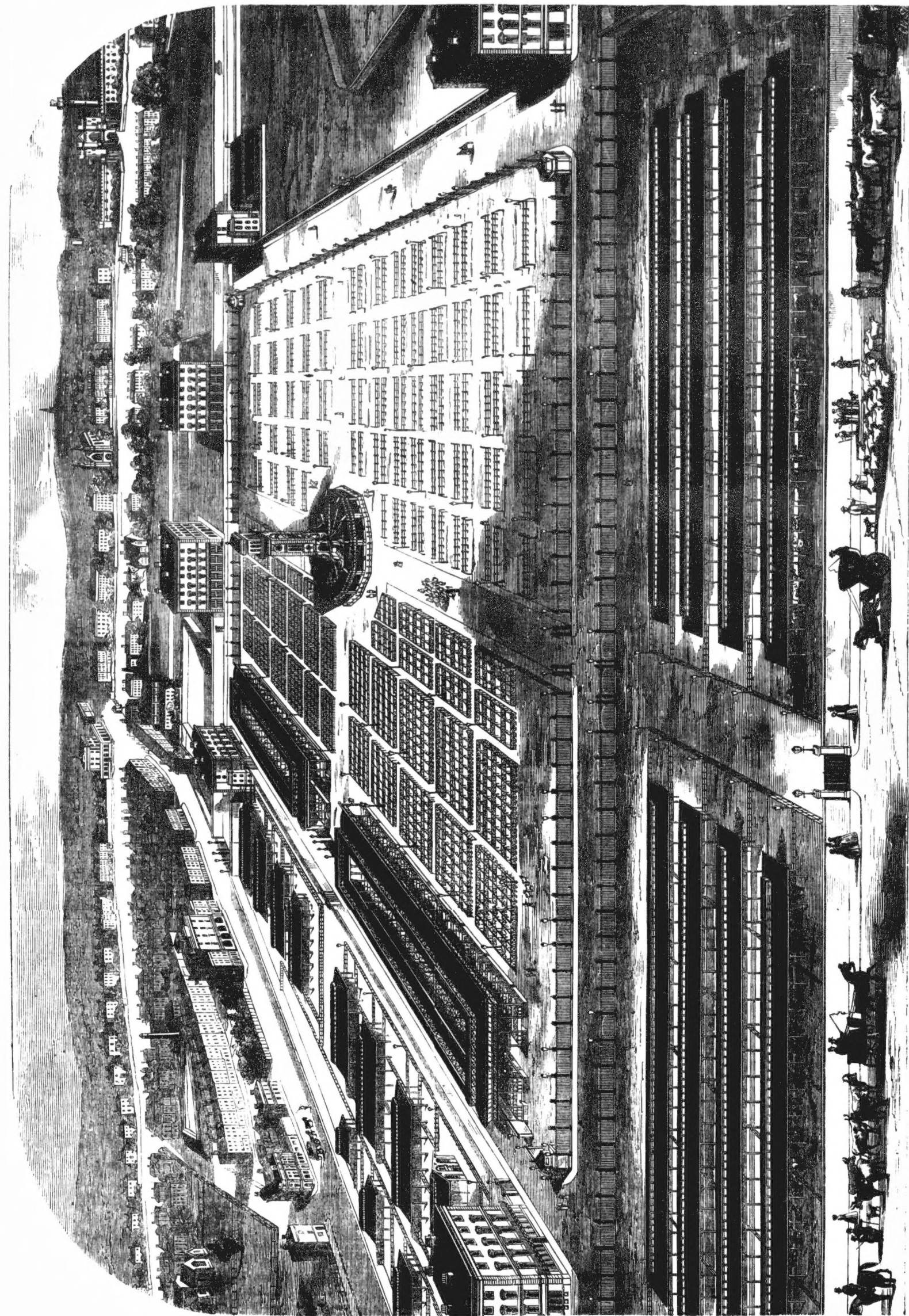
TELEGRAPHIC FRAY.—A New York paper states that on the 15th ult. a telegraphic despatch was sent from New York to San Francisco between four and five in the afternoon, and the answer was received between six and seven, long before the hour had arrived at San Francisco at which the original message was sent from New York. The distance is about 3,500 miles, considerably exceeding the distance from Newfoundland to Valencia, and, says the New York paper, greater than any circuit ever yet worked in the history of telegraphy.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. (See page 140.)



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON (See page 140.)



THE CATTLE MARKET, COPENHAGEN FIELDS (See page 140)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT GARDEN.—In our last number we briefly noticed the advent, in the part of *Arlene*, of Miss Annie Hiles. We have now to chronicle the complete success of the debutante. Her manner is prepossessing and her voice fresh, and of excellent quality.

OLYMPIC.—A new comedy, entitled "My Wife's Relations," has been produced here. It has been adapted from the French, by Mr. W. Gordon, who takes a leading part in the performance, aided by the talents of Miss Hughes, Mrs. L. Murray, Mr. H. Wigan, and Mr. Rivers. It was an undoubted success.

ADELPHI.—The topic of the day has supplied, as it frequently has done before, the subject for a new piece at this house. The prevailing mania for garrotting forms this time the groundwork for a most capital farce, under the title of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Mr. Toole, as *Mr. Aspin Quiver*, lives in constant apprehension of attacks by burglars and garroters, and the laughter evoked by this clever actor's terror and precautions for self-defence can readily be imagined.

Mr. F. Penny, the obliging superintendent of the free list department at the Lyceum, takes his benefit on Wednesday next. We wish him a bumper.

Mr. Fechter announces the opening of the Lyceum under his management on the 1st of January.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL ON SLAVERY AND COTTON.

On Monday evening, at Surrey Chapel, the Rev. Newman Hall, in a lecture to upwards of 2,000 working men and others, "On Passing Events," said that the recent election successes of the Democrats revealed a formidable opposition to the emancipation or Republican party. The Democrats were for carrying on the war as much as the others, only they would preserve the "domestic institutions" of the South. Those who sympathized with the Democratic party sympathized with those who fought for the Union and slavery, as opposed to those who fought for the Union and freedom. The whole of the North were resolved on war, but the Southerners were the authors of that war. They began it, and while claiming the right of maintaining slavery, and extending it wherever they pleased, war seemed as inevitable as with a band of determined brigands. If they were our own near neighbours, and demanded as the price of peace the right to bring their slaves over the border, and retain them as slaves, we must be always at war until they withdrew that claim; but they, not we, should be responsible for the evils such a war would entail. The inconsistencies of those who urged us to sympathize with the South were constant and glaring. That very day, in the special correspondence of the *Times*, dated Richmond, we were told that the negroes were so attached to slavery that the wives and children of their masters had been left in the midst of them unprotected, yet without any fear of injury. If this was the case, how absurd to condemn the Proclamation as likely to lead to a general massacre. That the negroes would not resort to violence was well known in the North as well as the South; but it was also known that the Proclamation would encourage them to escape when the opportunity was presented. It must not be supposed that sympathizers with the North approved all the North had done. There might be different opinions about some points of Northern policy; there could be no difference of opinion in denouncing certain outrages of individuals, whether North or South; but in a great conflict which, whatever its previous history, had come to be, by the confession of the parties themselves, a grand struggle between slavery and freedom, how could Englishmen be indifferent? It had been said that England was dishonest in condemning a system which she herself supported by her trade, and that slavery would long ago have ceased had the slave owners been unable to find a market here for their produce. Why then had we not long ago encouraged the growth of cotton in our own colonies and in India? Had this been done, the American war would not have involved us in its disasters, for we should have had independent sources of supply. Why had this not been done? Because slave cotton was better and cheaper. So then we had been propping up slavery, because we would not make this trifling sacrifice. Let us repent! let us not demand that slave-owners should give up all their property in negroes, and we be unwilling to give up a penny or two on a yard of cotton. We could not compel them to do their duty, but we could do our own. If they resolved to grow cotton by slave labour we were not compelled to buy it. It was said that large quantities of Indian and other free-grown cotton were in Liverpool warehouses, but that manufacturers were unwilling to risk the cost of manufacturing it lest slave cotton might soon come in, and the free cotton goods be undersold. Thus our Lancashire operatives were kept unemployed. But if all true friends of freedom were to pledge themselves henceforth only to buy free-grown cotton, if thus a sure and steady demand were created, there would soon be a supply, and the cotton growers in India and the colonies would be encouraged to supply the raw material and to improve its quality. There was already an organization for the purpose. Trustworthy vendors were to be appointed, who would guarantee that the cotton goods supplied by them were entirely of free-grown material. Would not the support of such a movement be a more practical method of aiding abolition than by merely denouncing the upholders of slavery? It might be said that this was a question of political economy and not of morality, and must be regulated by the law of buying in the cheapest market. But if one shop offered for sale goods of a superior quality and lower price than those of its rival, would it be right to purchase at that shop if it were known that it only dealt in stolen goods? Would political economy justify a breach of morality, and sanction the aiding and abetting robbery? But all slave-grown cotton might be labelled "stolen goods." The labour that produced it was enforced, often with stripes, sometimes at the cost of life, always with robbery. Let Englishmen wash their hands of all participation in slavery, and let all friends of freedom throughout the country, whatever their differences of opinion in regard to the war, resolve never to purchase another yard of cotton branded with the mark "stolen goods," stained with blood, and crying to God against those who keep back "the hire of the labourer."

IMPRISONMENT, WITH TWO WHIPPINGS.—At the Middlesex sessions, William Small, aged 14, was indicted for stealing two pairs of slippers, value six shillings, the property of Robert Steel, while hanging up just inside the shop, round the window. The father of the prisoner said he was a very bad boy. He was a dairyman, and had a milk walk. He had employed the boy, but it was no use, for he would run away; and further, he had taught the younger children to steal things at home, so that he had to send him away to his aunt. The boy had been run over, and both his hands were crippled, so that if he was inclined to work, it was not every kind of employment that would suit him. His lordship regretted he could not send him to a reformatory, as he was over fourteen, and crippled. He would however send him to the House of Correction for six months, to be there employed in suitable labour, and during that period he would be twice well whipped with the birch, eighteen stripes to be given at each whipping. As his father was willing to receive him at the termination of his imprisonment, he would be forwarded to his house to be then dealt with by him.

The Court.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments in his household:—Earl Spencer to be groom of the stole. To be lords of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Lord Alfred Hervey. To be comptroller and treasurer, Lieutenant-General Knollys. To be grooms of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness, the Honourable Robert Henry Maude, Charles Lindley Wood, Esq. To be equerries to his Royal Highness, Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery; Captain G. H. Grey, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Keppell, Grenadier Guards. To be private secretary to his Royal Highness, Herbert W. Fisher, Esq.

According to the present arrangement, the Court will leave Windsor for Osborne on the 18th of December, and return to Windsor in about five weeks after that period.

Frogmore House, the seat of the late Duchess of Kent, is being fitted up as a residence for the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cologne, and met his future spouse, the Princess Alexandra, and her father at Lille. The royal party afterwards left for Hanover.

The Princess Alexandra's visit to Windsor has confirmed the favourable opinions entertained of her. Her amiable qualities have produced a most pleasing impression on her Majesty, and greatly tended to restore her spirits. In fact, it has given the Queen a new lease of existence. The interest which she takes in the Princess, and the prospect of her son's happy union, are likely to have the most favourable result on her Majesty. The Princess has also produced a most agreeable impression on every one at Court.—*Courier Paper.*

Sporting.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—*Be's Life* says:—"Mace, the very day of the battle, forwarded to us £20 to make a fresh match, to come off as soon as King chooses, but within six months. If King means to make this match, of course he will receive the belt, but if he declines, the belt will have to be restored to Mace on the usual conditions, but he will have to count his time from Wednesday last instead of from January last. Of Mace little is required to be said. No one who saw the mill will doubt that he lost it by a fluke. He had the game almost entirely in his own hands until the 19th round, and had he not been so over-confident, we believe, must have won. That he is dissatisfied with the result of the fight may be gathered from the fact that he has called on us to state that if King will not make a fresh match for a stake, his backers are willing to give King a present of £50 to fight Jem in a fortnight, and so that the public may judge whether that battle was a mistake or no."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IN COURT.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, was heard a case *Sillen v. Holloway*, being an action to recover £500 for procuring a patent for the sale of "Holloway's ointment" in France and the French colonies, and the defendant pleaded that he had not made the promise to pay, and that the patent had not been obtained.

Mr. Brandt appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bovill and Mr. C. Pollock for the defendant.

The counsel for the plaintiff said that his client was a Swedish physician, and whilst in England in 1860 he was introduced to Mr. Holloway, who said that he would give 25,000 francs if he could obtain permission to sell his pills and ointment in France and the French colonies. He embodied this in a letter of the 7th of November, 1860, and added, "The permission must be formal, and must emanate from the minister upon the report of the medical council of Paris." He added that 25,000 francs was all he would give in case of success—nothing in case of failure. Thereupon Dr. Sillen went off to Paris and saw several persons, and among them M. Robert de Lamblé, physician to the Emperor, whom he thus alluded to in one of his letters:—"This gentleman is almost almighty, and never fails a given promise." It appeared that in France a good deal of restriction was placed upon the sale of what were called "secret remedies," and as it was feared that there might be difficulty in the case of the pills, the defendant wrote, "I am of opinion that you should say nothing about the pills in the first instance, but rather let all your endeavours be concentrated on the ointment. You may state that it is wonderfully efficacious in the cure of old wounds and ulcers. The pills are a grand preserver of health, and act directly upon the liver and the blood." It was also arranged that the plaintiff should have £500 if the patent were obtained for the ointment only. The plaintiff, in order to facilitate his operations, asked of what the ointment was composed, but the defendant replied that it was quite impossible that he could furnish him with ingredients of which the ointment was composed, but added that he did not object to analysis, and he enclosed two boxes of the ointment. The plaintiff took one box to a chemist, who upon analysing it found the component parts to be butter, lard, white wax, yellow wax, and Bordeaux turpentine. (Laughter.) The end of the matter was that the plaintiff obtained a regular brevet or patent permitting the sale of the ointment, and though it was in his own name he was perfectly willing to transfer the right to the defendant.

The plaintiff was called, and detailed the correspondence (most of which was with the defendant's brother Henry), and added that when he left the analysis with the council they laughed, but said that it would do if a patent issued, as the ingredients could do neither harm nor good. The patent, however, was not granted until a long while after this. It was produced in court, and was signed for the minister by the director of internal commerce, and the article to be sold was described in it as "Pommade dit Holloway."

Mr. Holloway, however, was called, and he stated that three of the things mentioned in the analysis which had been referred to were not used in the ointment, and there were in it several things not mentioned in the analysis.

A verdict was then taken for the plaintiff, subject to leave reserved to the defendant to move the full court. His lordship said he must not be understood as having expressed any opinion one way or the other.

SENTENCES ON GAROTTERS.

At the last Old Bailey sessions Baron Bramwell passed the following sentences on convicted garroters:—George Roberts and Samuel Anderson were sentenced, the former to twenty years' penal servitude, and the latter to penal servitude for life; James Mowatt and John Allen were sentenced, the former to twenty, and the latter to ten years' penal servitude; John Redwood, ten years' ditto; Charles Jones, four years' penal servitude; John Painter and Charles Thompson, ten years each; Thomas Redshaw, James Dixon, and Charlotte Redshaw, the two male prisoners twenty years each, and the woman four; Joseph Hall and Robert Leat, five years each; John Kingston, ten years; Edward Marks, penal servitude for life; and John Lane, James Butler, and John Ford, four years each.

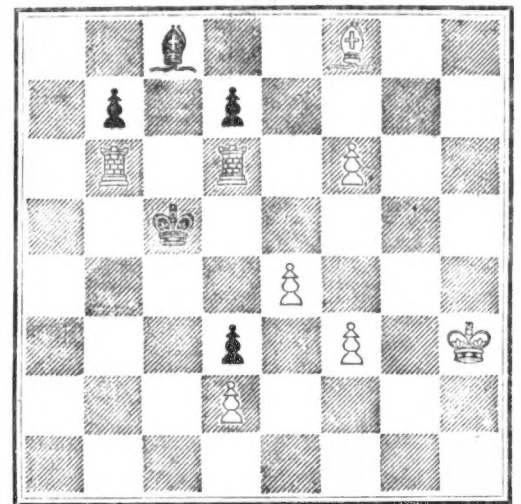
IMPORTING tea not covered with colour prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,280 agents.



TAKE advantage of favourable weather for the destruction of weeds. Finish collecting leaves. If some of the cleanest are put in a heap by themselves, they will be found very useful, when decayed, in the composition of potting soils. For this purpose clean oak leaves are best, and allow them to lie two years before using. The second year they ought to be under cover. Get all heavy work in the most forward state possible. Prune and nail wall trees, and clean those infested with insects. See that the vines, if any, have their wood thoroughly ripened; future success depends much on this. Prune immediately the leaves are fallen; cover the wounds with white paint, which will prevent bleeding next spring. Green-house plants, &c., if any, will now require more than ordinary attention as to water; never water unless they want it, and then water thoroughly. Attend to the protection of such things as require it; remember that a little neglect here often proves a great loss. Never trust to what the weather may be, but provide for the worst. Sow a small breadth of peas and beans in a sheltered place. Persevere in getting all work forward, which can be done at this season; spring will soon come round, and its work with it; let December see everything as neat, if not as gay, as June.

Chess.

PROBLEM No 77.—By Mr. T. SIMPSON.
Black.



White.
White to mate in three moves.

A BEGINNER.—The following diagram explains the system of notation in this country:—

Black.							
bs 1 d	bs 1 d	bs 1 d	bs 1 d	bs 1 d	bs 1 d	bs 1 d	bs 1 d
QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8
QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7
QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6
QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5
QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4
QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3
QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2
QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1
QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8	QR 8
QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7	QR 7
QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6	QR 6
QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5	QR 5
QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4	QR 4
QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3	QR 3
QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2	QR 2
QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1	QR 1

This diagram exhibits the initial letters of each square; thus, *QR 8* square means the Queen's Rook's square, the square on which that piece stands when commencing the game; *QR 2* means the Queen's Rook's 2nd square. A little work, published by Jacques, of Hatton Garden, is just the book suited to your present knowledge of the game.

WM. COLLIER.—See notice in our last Number respecting Problem No. 72, addressed to A SCHOOLBOY. You are in error respecting Problem No. 73. You overlook the revealed check upon the King in playing 2 Q to Q Kt 5.

J. F. PARKER.—We cannot recommend the adhesive chessmen, as they frequently become detached from the diagrams in their transmission through the post.

W. CARTER.—Your problem is defective: the interposition of Black's Kt on Q 2 would delay the mate for several moves, if, indeed, mate could be given at all.

LEARNER.—A player in covering a check upon his King is not thereby prevented from checking the adverse King—e.g., place a Black King on K 8 square, a Black Kt on K R 3, a White King on Q 6, and a White Rook on K B 5. In this position the Black King is in check of the White Rook; Black, by playing his Kt to K B 2, covers the check, and at the same time gives check to the White King.

JAMES JONES (Liscard).—We are much obliged by your communication, which, by some accident, has been overlooked until now. Your solutions are correct.

Solutions of Problem 72, by W. H. C. W. B. (Kew-green) G. Firmin, Rustic, Cantab, A. Betts, W. Clifton, T. B. C. Deane, J. Coleby, W. Bradley, J. Donovan, F. Wells, J. Pilcher, G. Lawson, F. Grey, W. Carter, A. Johnstone, T. Chadwick, F. W. W. (Hastings), and V. R.—correct.

Tax and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

GUILDHALL.

ADAMANT ROBBERY BY A FEMALE.—Mary Wilson, a smart young lady, who appeared at the bar bedecked in a most extensive crinoline, and the newly-revived old-fashioned rural hat, was charged before Alderman Humphrey with robbing a gentleman of £30 under the following circumstances:—Francis Bird said he was in Aldersgate-street, about eleven o'clock at night when he saw the prosecutor passing in the direction of Jewin-street, followed by the prisoner, and shortly afterwards he saw the prisoner struggling with the prosecutor, whom she left in about two or three minutes, and ran up Jewin-street. He (witness) immediately asked the prosecutor if he had lost anything, and finding he missed his pocket-book, he pursued the prisoner into a court in Jewin-street, where she gave up the pocket-book with one hand and the bank notes with the other. The prosecutor was drunk. William Leekin, the prosecutor, said he knew nothing of the robbery, because he was drunk. He had in his pocket-book one £10 note, four £5 notes, a receipt for £25, and two duplicates relating to property in pledge for about £8. He did not remember even seeing the prisoner until she returned his property, and asked him to forgive her. The prisoner said she had only been in London about ten days, having left Peterborough in company with two other girls about her own age. Alderman Humphrey: How came you to take that gentleman's pocket-book? Prisoner: I had been with the gentleman for two hours, sir. Prosecutor: Oh, what a lie! (Laughter.) Prisoner: He had taken me into a private room and promised to give me £5. Prosecutor: It's a lie, woman! I never saw you before in my life. (Laughter.) Prisoner: And he took me into several public-houses and treated me to some gin, and each time postponed giving me the money he promised. Prosecutor: It's a lie, woman! It's a lie, your worship. I'll swear it's a lie! (Laughter.) Prisoner: And he dropped his pocket-book, and when I picked it up he asked me to take care of it for him; and when he asked me for it I gave it to him. Prosecutor here appeared perfectly thunderstruck at the prisoner's coolness and audacity. Alderman Humphrey said the tale was very plausible, but it did not satisfy him. He therefore committed the prisoner to the House of Correction for three months with hard labour.

BOW STREET.

DANGER OF PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.—Hugh Morris, aged about 30, a porter at Dames-lane, was placed at the bar charged with having, on the 20th inst., caused the death of Mr. Edward Leigh, a young gentleman studying for the bar, by stabbing him with a cheese-knife. John Thomas Ford sworn: I am waiter at the Somerset Hotel, in the Strand. On the 20th inst. Mr. Leigh, a gentleman who is now dead, came into our coffee-room with the prisoner between half-past seven and eight in the evening. They ordered dinner. Mr. Corrie: Were they going to dine together? The witness: They were. Mr. Leigh went out, leaving the prisoner, who fell asleep at the table. On waking, Morris, seeing that Leigh had gone out, left the house to go in search of him. Mr. Leigh came in, and in his turn went out to look for the prisoner, and brought him back. After dining together, they began to play with the cheese-knives. Morris was showing Mr. Leigh the difference between "quarre" and "terce" in fencing. Mr. Leigh held his knife in this way, and Morris held his under thus. (The witness illustrated his meaning by imitating the action, representing Morris as holding his knife like a sword, and Leigh holding his like a dagger.) Mr. Leigh struck over Morris's shoulder, and Morris struck Mr. Leigh in the right side of the abdomen, a little above the groin. Mr. Leigh put his hand to his side and returned to his seat. I asked him, "Is anything the matter? Are you hurt?" Mr. Leigh replied, "No." Morris said immediately, "Oh, my God! I am sure I have cut you." Mr. Leigh, after a pause, said, "I will show him." He then unbuckled his trousers, and I saw a wound. The blood was flowing, but not to any extent. I then took him into a private room, and sent for a surgeon, Mr. Dunn, who dressed his wound. Mr. Corrie: Was he removed to the hospital? Witness: No, he remained at the hotel. It was advised that he should remain there. He died at a quarter-past eleven o'clock yesterday. Mr. Burnaby (the chief clerk): They had not quarrelled? Witness: No, they were laughing and joking. I should say it was purely accidental. Inspector Brimacombe: Mr. Leigh, the elder brother of the deceased, is here, but he does not know anything about the case. Mr. Corrie: Well, there seems to be no doubt as to the facts. The witness saw the whole transaction. Of course, I must have further evidence. Mr. Leigh, did he say anything to you about the way in which he was wounded? Mr. Leigh: Nothing to me. I understand that he said something to the surgeon to the effect that it was more his own fault than that of the man. Mr. Corrie said he would remain the prisoner, but if bail could be provided he would take two sureties in £50 each, and the prisoner's own recognizances of £100 for his appearance on a future day. Sureties were offered, but as one was found not to be a householder, and as Mr. Superintendent McKenzie knew the other to be a responsible man, Mr. Corrie accepted the latter as bail for £100. The recognizances having been taken in the usual form, the prisoner was liberated.

WESTMINSTER.

A GAROTTER'S RELATIVE.—Mary Ann Fletcher was charged with the following gross misconduct in connection with a most serious garotte robbery: Alfred Dowling, 166 B, stated that on Saturday night he was fetched to Simmond-street, Chelsea, where he found a crowd of persons assembled. The defendant was there violently abusing some one, and was given into his custody for unlawfully going to a house there. Inspector Kolls, of the D division, said it was necessary that the magistrate should be informed of some circumstances connected with this case. The house to which the defendant went in Lower Simmond-street was that of Mr. Michael Murray, who had been garotted and cruelly ill-treated a short time ago. The four men charged with the offence had been tried and convicted, and defendant was connected with one of them. Mr. Murray himself was now in attendance. Mr. Murray stood forward and appeared still to be suffering from the effects of the murderous attack made upon him. He said that on Saturday night the defendant came to the door and knocked, and upon its being opened forced his way in, and used the most shameful language, calling him "A transporting—". She was very violent and abusive, and collected a large crowd round the door. She was got away for a short time, but returned and recommenced her violence, which she continued until taken into custody. Mr. Paynter: Did she use any threats? Mr. Murray: Yes, she was very violent. She swore she would have revenge on me if it was for forty years to come. Mr. Paynter: What connection has she with any of the convicted men? Inspector Kolls: She is sister of the man, Lane. Defendant: I had been drinking or I should not have done it. Mr. Paynter: This is most disgraceful, and I shall use my best endeavours to put a stop to it. Here is a man most unmercifully and brutally ill-used, and robbed by a set of ruffians, and because he gives evidence against them in the administration of justice, he is to be abused, insulted, and threatened at his own house. It is my duty to protect the prosecutor, and I shall do so. Defendant was ordered to find good bail, and committed in default.

OLVERKENWELL.

THE ILL EFFECTS OF AN EMBROIDER.—A FIT CASE FOR THE DIVORCE COURT.—A lady-like young woman, who was respectably attired, applied to the sitting magistrate under the 21st section of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, for an order for the protection of her earnings and property acquired since her husband's desertion from her and his creditors. The young woman, who made her statement in a very straightforward manner, said she had been married to her husband about two years and a half. She first met her husband, who was some three years older than herself, whilst she was at a school in the country. She frequently met him, and at his persuasion she eloped with him, and was married by license at a church in town. Shortly after her marriage she came into some little property through the death of a relative, for although her friends did not exactly approve of the marriage they did not forsake her. Her husband took the whole of it, and led a very dissipated life, returning home at unreasonable hours the worse for liquor. Whilst she was in her confinement he knocked her about, and said he would turn her out into the street. Ascertaining from an anonymous letter that her husband was in the habit of visiting places of amusement in company with a female, she watched him, and discovered that the woman he was with had apartments, and passed as his wife. She, on his return home, upbraided him for his shameful treatment, when he called her vile names and again struck her, and threatened he would murder her if she ventured to follow him. She communicated with her friends, and adopting their suggestions, she separated from her husband between eight and nine months since. As she had lately had some more money left her, and with the aid of her friends she was now getting a livelihood, her husband annoyed her for money, and his creditors were constantly sending to her to pay her husband's accounts. In answer to the magistrate, the applicant stated that she did not receive any allowance from her husband. He did not turn her out, but she left him in consequence of her ill-usage, and because her friends provided herself and her child with a home. The magistrate said he was very sorry that he could not grant the applicant's request, and recommended her to apply to the Divorce Court. The applicant, who was in tears, said she would adopt the magistrate's advice.

ANOTHER CASE FOR THE DIVORCE COURT.—A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Mr. John Layton, jun., solicitor, of Islington, applied for an order to protect

the property and earnings of Mrs. Emma Frances Charlton, a lodging housekeeper, residing at 61, Church-road, Islington. Mr. Layton stated that the applicant had been married to her husband, Frederick Charlton, a clerk of works to a builder, about eighteen years. At first they lived happily together, and three children were the result of the marriage. About two years and a half since, the husband went away, telling the applicant he might do as she liked, and he should do nothing for her. Since then she had been getting her own living, and had not received one farthing from her husband. She had seen her husband once or twice since, but he would not speak to her, and he did not know where he now was. As she had accumulated a little property, consisting of furniture, &c., she wished for an order to protect it against her husband or his creditors. The applicant, a lady-like looking woman, having confirmed Mr. Layton's statement, Mr. D'Eyncourt at once granted the order.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

COMMITTEE OF SYSTEMATIC SHOPLIFTERS.—Margaret Adams and Sarah Williams, charged with being in possession of a quantity of goods, consisting of pieces of silk handkerchiefs, drawers, &c., all bearing shop marks, and believed to be stolen, were brought before Mr. Mansfield for the purpose of committing. Mr. Warrand, solicitor to the Association for the Prosecution of Shoplifters, &c., prosecuted; and Mr. Pater, barrister, defended Adams. The prisoners visited the house of Messrs. Grant and Gash, silkmongers, of Oxford-street, and were followed by an assistant and given into custody, when two pieces of silk handkerchiefs—four in each—and some drawers, with shopmarks on them, showing that they had not been sold, were found upon them by police constables. Mr. Pater having cross-examined one of the constables, Henry Gardner, assistant to Messrs. Grant and Gash, 102, Oxford-street, hostlers and outfitters, identified some of the articles found on the prisoners as the property of the firm, and said the value of them was 30s. In cross-examination the witness said he recognised the goods by the shopmarks on them, they having been marked by one of the firm. The witness was closely pressed by Mr. Pater as to his knowledge of the fact whether the goods had been sold or not, and said that they had not been sold for four days before they were found on the prisoners, and that he could not recognise the prisoner as being in the shop. Boden, one of the officers of the court, said that one of the prisoners had been tried. Mr. Pater addressed the magistrate at some length on the part of Adams. Mr. Mansfield said he should send the case before a jury, and the prisoners were committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.—John Brown, 25, and Richard Snags, 19, were both charged with picking pockets in the Edgware-road. James Hawlings, who described himself as a hawker of hardware, said on Saturday evening he was in the Edgware-road selling his wares, and about half-past six his attention was attracted towards the two prisoners, who continued to walk backwards and forwards for more than two hours. During that time he saw them try, he should say, the pockets of about fifty females dressed between eight and nine o'clock there was a woman standing by a fishmonger's shop, and Brown went and lifted her dress while Snags covered him. He saw a purse in Brown's hand when he withdrew it. They both ran off, when he pursued them along the Harrow-road, where they stopped and shared the money which the purse contained. Meeting with a police-sergeant he informed him of what had occurred, and both prisoners were taken. Sergeant Dawes, 34 D, proved apprehending and searching Brown, and finding three half-crowns and two florins. House, 97 D, took Snags, and found upon him a purse and 6s. 7d. in silver. Caroline Pearce, a married woman, said she was out marketing and had her pocket picked in the Edgware-road of her purse, containing 1 s. 6d. The purses produced was her property. The prisoners, who pleaded "Guilty," were both sentenced to six months' hard labour.

WORTH STREET.

IN AND OUT OF PRISON.—John Bennett and Elizabeth Sharman were charged, the former with attempting to pick the pocket of a physician, and the other with an attempted rescue. Mr. Henry Jefferson, resident in Finsbury-square, said: About ten o'clock on Saturday morning I was passing along Chiswell-street, and suddenly felt a hand inside my coat pocket. I turned round and seized the prisoner Bennett by the collar, at the same time accusing him of an attempt to rob me. To this he replied, holding out his hands, in one of which was some description of sausage, and in the other a roll of bread. "Now I could not do such a thing while holding these, could I?" It no happened that at the moment in question not any other person was within my reach, and I persisted in the charge. Finding this the case, he assumed a very high hand, declaring that it was a scandalous thing to accuse a respectable young man of such an offence. Another man then came up, in error, and tried to rescue him, upon which I grasped him also. A struggle ensued, and I got them both upon the ground. A large crowd collected, but not any one attempted to assist me, and at length the last fellow got away. A constable came almost directly, and I gave the prisoner into custody. The woman then came up, asked what was the matter, claimed him as her brother, and evidently strove by her conduct to release him—consequently, she too was taken. Police-constable 82 G gave evidence as to the last portion of the charge, and it was also sworn that the man had been previously convicted of a similar offence to the present one. The imprisonment for which had only just been completed. Upon hearing this Bennett declared that he had not been in prison for felony but for a lighter offence, and then in a whimpering tone again asserted himself to be respectable. Not anything appeared to be known of the woman, and the magistrate ordered her, with a severe reprimand, to pay a small fine, which she paid. The man was sent for three months' hard labour to the House of Correction.

CHILD LIFTING.—Caroline Laws, 42, living in George-yard, Bethnal-green, was charged before Mr. Cooke with stealing Elizabeth Keelin, a pretty and well-dressed child, aged two years. From the evidence of a little boy, named William Brotherton, it appeared that the previous evening he had the sanction of Mrs. Keelin, residing in Bacon-street, Spital-fields, to take her daughter a short distance and purchase some sweets; that while proceeding down Brick-lane the prisoner met them, stooped and kissed the girl, then took her in her arms under pretext of carrying her across the road, but instead of so doing, hurried forward, and asked her name. This the other would not mention, and on the woman suddenly turning into a dark alley he caught hold of her dress and endeavoured to keep her back, at the same time observing that it was not the right way. Prisoner replied, "All right!" but still maintained her course, and at the moment a lady ran after them, inquired whether the child belonged to prisoner, and resolutely insisted on it being given up to her on ascertaining that the woman had no claim to it. This fortunate interference brought down a heap of abuse, but Mrs. Motley (the person alluded to, and not now present) restored the child to its mother (who now brought her into court) and the prisoner was given into custody. She denied the charge, and was remanded.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—George Vincent, 28, described as a labourer, was charged before Mr. Cooke with assaulting and stealing from the person, Mr. Sparks, calling himself a "writer," and living in Essex-street, Mile-end, said: On the night of Sunday, the 23rd ultimo, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as I was going home two men started from a door-way, one of whom struck me a terrible blow under the left ear. I became almost insensible, and was carried home in that state. On arriving at my house I ascertained that all I had lost was about 7s. 6d. and my hat. Mr. Cooke: Are you positive as to the prisoner's identity? Complainant: Quite; and another person, Mr. West, can identify him likewise. Mr. Cooke: Prisoner, do you wish to ask any questions of the witness? Prisoner: No. I never saw either of them before; I don't know them at all. Mr. Cooke: I remand the prisoner for the attendance of Mr. West, upon a summons. Remanded accordingly.

THAMES.

STEALING A GOOSE, BY A TICKER-OF-LEAVE CONVICT.—Frederick Keast, a wretched-looking fellow, only 19 years of age, was brought before Mr. Selfe charged with stealing a goose, valued at 5s., from the shop of Mr. John Ingram, of No. 2, Hereford-place, Commercial-road East. The prosecutor was engaged at the back of his shop that morning, and saw a goose disappearing from the shop-board overhanging the pavement, and the prisoner standing by it. Mr. Ingram rushed out of the shop, and the prisoner ran away with the goose with great speed. The cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and several persons attempted to stop the prisoner, who struck at them with the goose. At last, being closely pressed, he threw away the goose, and was directly afterwards taken. Porter William Danaway, a detective officer, 129 H, said he knew the prisoner well, and that he was present when he was convicted of a burglary at the Central Criminal Court, on the 27th of November, 1887, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Mr. Selfe: Then his sentence has just expired. Danaway: It is exactly three years since he was tried and convicted, but he had a ticket-of-leave nine months ago, and since then he has been here charged with committing a very serious burglary and robbery in the Cannon-street-road. There was no doubt of his guilt, and he was remanded four times; but, owing to the continued drunkenness of the prosecutor, your worship was obliged to discharge him at last. I never saw him look so miserable as he is now. The prisoner said the goose was for a feast (Feast)—that was himself. Mr. Selfe: You are committed to take your trial for stealing the goose.

GAROTTERS AND RECEIVERS.—Abraham De Fries, an aged Jew, and well-known receiver of stolen property, carrying on business as a jeweller at No. 204, Bishopsgate-street, and also in Harrow-alley, Petticoat-lane, was charged with feloniously receiving a gold chain valued at £11 10s.,

he well knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. James Lushy, a fixture-dealer, of No. 104, Whitechapel-road, stated that on the night of October 4, after leaving a sale in the Commercial-road, he accompanied a gentleman to the Bedford Arms public-house in Bedford-street, Stoney, where he partook of some refreshment, and very soon after leaving his friend there he was struck from behind with a life preserver on the top of the head and fell senseless to the ground. When he recovered he discovered he had been plundered of two £5 Bank of England notes, £5 in gold, some silver, two gold rings, a silver gilt watch, and a new gold chain, for which he had given £11 10s. a few days previously. He was severely injured by the blow he received, and had been under medical treatment ever since. The blow had effected my neck and throat. I have been in terrible pain ever since. I was robbed of everything valuable I had about me, and I was found by the police in a state of insensibility. This afternoon, about two o'clock, I was passing the prisoner's shop in Harrow-alley, and saw my gold chain lying "sawg" in a corner of the window board with two other gold chains near it. I went to the station-house immediately, and the chain was recovered. It was about half-past one o'clock in the morning when I was knocked down and robbed. I was walking along B-k-r-street, about 200 yards from the Bedford Arms, when the occurrence happened. The defence set up by the prisoner was that he bought the chain of a sweep, who lived in Tooley-street, for £8, but he did not know the number of his house. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT.—Mr. William Day, corn merchant, and keeper of the post-office, 41, Holland-street, Southwark, was charged with stealing a van, worth forty pounds, the property of Alfred Gander, yeast merchant, Bridge-street South. Mr. Bickley attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Bunn for the defence. Mr. Bickley said that his client had for some time carried on business as a yeast merchant and carman, and had lately dealt with the prosecutor for corn, &c. In the previous Friday Mr. Day sent for a van, stating that he wanted to send goods to Wandsworth. The prosecutor told the messenger that he could have the van upon the usual terms, and he would send his driver with it. The prisoner said he could dispense with the latter, as his own man was sufficient to take charge of all. In consequence of that he lent the defendant the van, and finding it was not returned, he sent for it, when defendant refused to deliver it up, stating that he detained it for a debt due to him by Mr. Gander, and that he should distrain it and sell it as soon as the proper processes could be served. Mr. Gander told Mr. Day that if he did not give up the van he should charge him with felony, and on his refusal he gave him into custody for stealing it. His client acknowledged owing Mr. Day about £23, but the defendant was not justified in taking the course he had, which clearly brought him under a charge of felony. Mr. Brougham was of a different opinion. There was not the slightest pretence for charging this gentleman with felony. No doubt, it was a wrongful taking, but the only remedy against the defendant would be by civil action. The defendant must consequently be discharged.

LAMBETH.

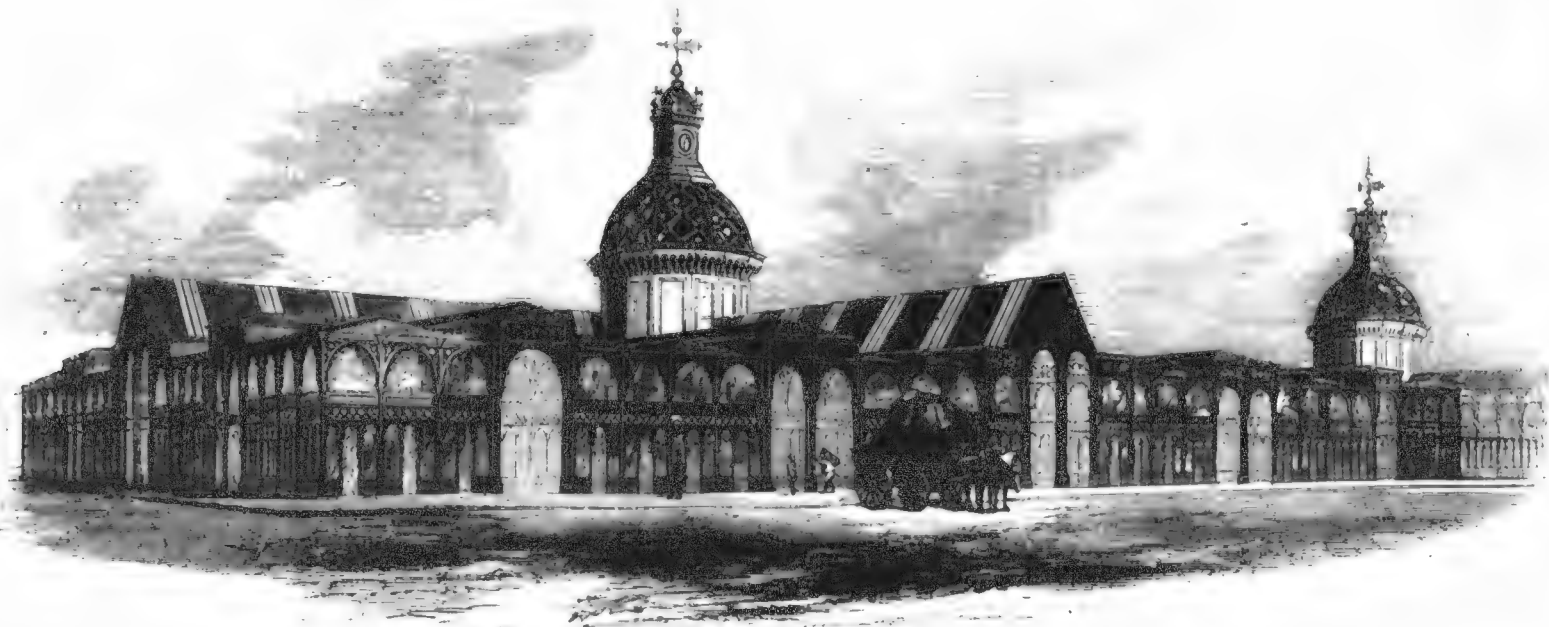
SERVANT GIRL.—Martha Quintrell, a smartly-dressed young woman, 25 years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Elliott on a charge of being concerned, with a man not in custody, in plundering the house of her master of a quantity of valuable plate, and £16 10s. in gold and silver coin. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Rudd, a gentleman residing in Gloucester-villas, Loughborough-road, Euston, since the beginning of August last, as general servant, and some suspicion had recently attached to her in consequence of the front door having been found open after it had been previously locked and bolted by her master. The suspicion was increased by the circumstance that on the same night a strange man had been observed lurking about the end of the passage. On Thursday afternoon week, Mr. Rudd and his niece went out for a walk, leaving Mrs. Rudd, an infirm old lady, and the prisoner in the house. During their absence the prisoner was observed to be restless, and at length addressing the mistress said, "I hear some noise; I think there are thieves in the house," and after rushing to her own bedroom at the top of the house she again presented herself to her mistress and exclaimed, "Oh, ma'am, they have broken open my box, and stolen £2 15s. of my money." At this time the side-gate leading to the house was found partially open, but without any of a having been apparently used, and Mr. Rudd, on his return home, at once sent to the police-station for assistance. Sergeant Hammond forthwith attended, and on examining the premises he discovered that several drawers and drawers had been forced open, but in such a manner as led him to believe that the work had not been performed by a practised thief. On further search the officer found that the plated articles had been carefully selected from the silver plate, and that the latter only had been carried away, while the former were found concealed under a bed. The officer questioned her on the subject of the robbery, when she prevaricated very much. On his learning that the prisoner's "young man" had accompanied her to the house of her master on the night before the robbery, Sergeant Hammond advised the prosecutor, who entertained at the time some scruples as to giving her into custody, to detain her in the house till the morning. Upon this advice Mr. Rudd acted, but soon afterwards the prisoner broke out of the house and absconded, and she was met by Sergeant Hammond, who immediately took her into custody. The prisoner, who affected to treat the charge with the greatest indifference, was remanded.

WANDSWORTH.

SAYING TOO MUCH.—James Austen, a labourer, residing in Garden-row, Wandsworth, was charged with violently assaulting his wife and also his landlord. It appeared that the prisoner was the worse for drink, and knocked his wife about. In the evening it was repeated, and upon his landlord telling him that he was no man to strike his wife he struck him. The prisoner was then given into custody. Mr. Dayman (to the wife): Has he ever assaulted you before? The complainant: Oh, yes, sir. Mr. Dayman: Where did he strike you this time? The wife: In the mouth. The complainant's mouth was cut, and there were also marks of violence on her throat, where the prisoner had grasped her and thrown her down. The prisoner did not offer any defence, and Mr. Dayman sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. As the prisoner was leaving the dock he made use of violent threats to both his wife and landlord, and said when he came out he would mark them. Mr. Dayman happened to hear some of the threatening language, and inquired of the officer of the court what the prisoner had said, and being informed that he had threatened to mark them when he came out, he ordered him to be again placed in the dock. He then told the prisoner that instead of being imprisoned for one month in the Wandsworth House of Correction, he would be committed for six months, and at the end of that time to find two sureties to keep the peace for six months more. The prisoner received the announcement of the alteration in the decision with considerable astonishment, and it had the effect of stopping him from making any further remark.

GREENWICH.

SEDUCTION BY A POLICEMAN.—James Mahoney, a police-constable stationed at Woolwich Arsenal, appeared to a summons calling upon him to show cause why an order should not be made upon him to contribute towards the illegitimate child of Rosanna Lyons, of which he was alleged to be the putative father. Mr. Sparrow, solicitor, attended for the defendant. From the evidence of the complainant, a respectable-looking young woman, twenty years of age, and that of her aunt and cousin, it appeared that she first became acquainted with the defendant at Kitham, Kent, in January last, she living there with her aunt, by whom, being an orphan, she had been brought up from childhood. They kept company for a period of two months, during which time the defendant visited her at her aunt's. Under a promise of marriage, and that he was getting things for a home, an intimacy took place between them, which resulted on the 24th of October last in the birth of a male child. One evening in the month of March she accompanied the defendant to a concert at Woolwich, and he engaged a bed, and someone who refused to submit to his wishes, and ran out of the room, taking the key of the door with her, and which she still retained possession of, he said he would have nothing more to say to her, and the engagement between them ceased. The complainant's aunt and cousin subsequently saw the defendant, when he alleged he had broken off his acquaintance, but denying the connexion with the complainant, because he had heard she had been imprisoned for nine months for concealing the birth of a former child; and that rather than contribute one shilling towards the maintenance of the present child, he would leave the police force and join the army. The complainant and her witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Sparrow, but their testimony remained unshaken. Mr. Sparrow, then, on the part of the defendant, whom he afterwards called and sworn being broken off was that stated by the defendant to the complainant's aunt and cousin. The defendant, in answer to the magistrate, said his intentions were to have made the complainant his wife, but for hearing from a brother constable, now at Sheerness, that she was not a good character; but he had never made inquiry into the truth or falsehood of that assertion, although when he accused the complainant of having lived with a man she admitted the fact. The complainant, on being recalled, denied this assertion, and her aunt said she was always a well-conducted girl. Mr. Maude said he had no reason whatever to doubt the complainant's evidence. It was a case of seduction under a promise of marriage, and he should make an order for the payment of 2s. 6d. per week, with full costs.



PROPOSED DEAD MEAT MARKET ON THE SITE OF OLD SMITHFIELD.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND CATTLE MARKET.

With the approach of Christmas comes that annual bucolic festival, the cattle show. For many years past it has been held at the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Now, however, it is removed to the less fashionable neighbourhood at Islington, and to a far more spacious and commodious building. The good cheer which characterises an English Christmas will be from a plentiful supply at the cattle show, which opens on Monday next. As likewise, from the great Metropolitan Cattle Market in Copenhagen Fields, a large view of which appears in page 137.

The eastern facade of the Agricultural Hall is so far completed as to have the scaffolding removed from it, and the avenue, which is to connect it with the main building, but which for the present year will be of a temporary character, will be finished in a few days, and will be brilliantly illuminated, the eastern frontage having on it, in gas jets, the words "Agricultural Hall—Cattle Show."

A very elegant clock is put up at the western end of the grand area, and the arrangements for lighting are completed. Upon this point it would appear that, with a desire to show off to the best advantage the really beautiful roof of the central avenue, the gaseliers, of which there are fourteen large ones (seven on each side), bearing sprays consisting of fourteen lights each, have only been lowered to within about ten or twelve feet of the level of the

flooring of the galleries, which raise them so high above the ground of the basement where the cattle will be placed, as to render the light, which they would give were they alone employed, scarcely sufficient; but all defects, if there were any upon this point, has been obviated by attaching a second circle to the tubes which run from the galleries at intervals, and by erecting on every alternate standard which holds the iron-work of the cattle and sheep-pens, a spray of six large gas batwings, which, while it affords ample light, gives the whole building a very pleasing effect.

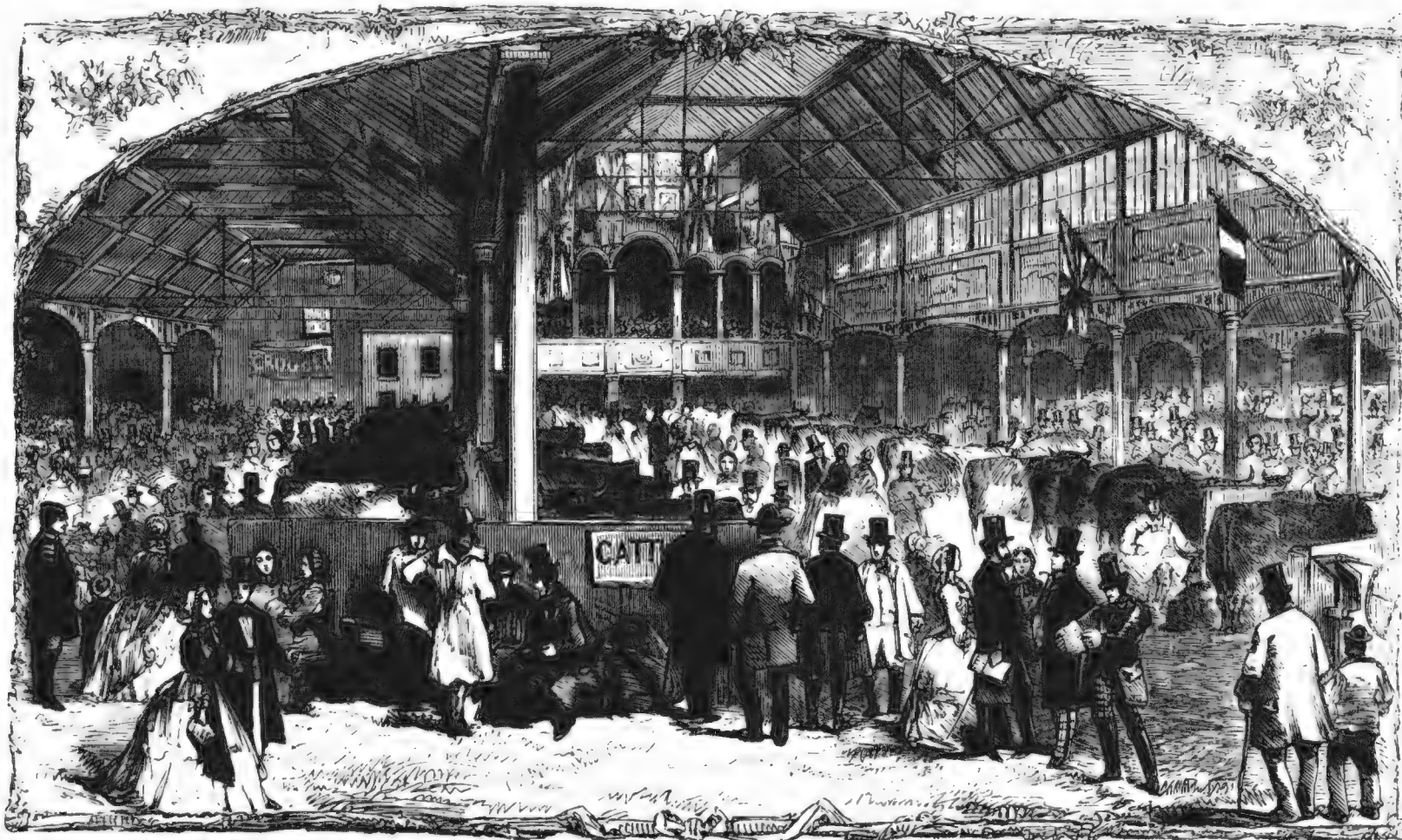
The general arrangement leaves nothing to be desired, and as a matter of accommodation to the visitors, the Agricultural Hall Company have secured the services of a numerous and efficient staff of commissionaires; a post letter-box, lavatories, and accommodation of every description is afforded. The waiting-rooms for ladies are fitted up in a most comfortable and convenient manner, whilst those for gentlemen are not less so; and the refreshment departments have also engaged the study of those who have had the arrangements under their care for general convenience and comfort.

Amongst other novelties, a place has been assigned at the Islington-green entrance for the exhibition by Messrs. Aubert and Linton of their "piping bullfinch," which attracted so much notice at the International Exhibition, and which they have undertaken shall amuse the visitors for the benefit of the Lancashire Operatives' Fund.

One feature remains to be noticed in connexion with this article—namely, the long-desired new dead meat market on the site of old Smithfield, in lieu of the present inconvenient and unwholesome place known as Newgate Market.

Mr. Lewis H. Isaacs, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, architect, after devoting several months to the preparation of the necessary drawings, has placed in the hands of the committee a complete design for a grand dead meat and poultry market, of which our engraving represents a portion of the perspective view; the requisite land for which is proposed to be obtained by pulling down property lying between Long-lane and Charterhouse-lane, and continuing the line westward to Durham-yard, by which a nearly square space is procured, containing in superficial area 250,000 square feet.

This plot is divided almost equally by Smithfield Bars, which is straightened and made sixty feet wide. The area is set out, both longitudinally and transversely, by avenues thirty-two feet wide, divided down the centre by a row of light iron columns, which support the roof. At the intersection of the central avenues, in each block, it is proposed to erect a dome, with lantern over; the whole to be constructed of iron, and rising to a height of 100 feet. The shops to be occupied by the meat salesmen average twenty-four feet in length by sixteen feet in width, whilst those in the poultry-market will be only sixteen feet square, the goods in the one case being much more bulky than in the other. Additional space can, however,



BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW. INTERIOR OF BINGLEY HALL

be very readily obtained by uniting two or more shops into one, which facility the method of construction employed has been designed to afford. Each shop will, moreover, have a basement for storage, and a room over, the latter intended as an office and retiring room for the principals in the various businesses.

One noticeable feature in the design is the improvement of the approaches to accommodate the increased traffic which the business of the market would create. Foremost amongst these is the formation of a new street, sixty feet wide, from Holborn-bridge to King-street, whereby traffic from the market could be conducted to a spot from whence radiate main lines leading to the different quarters of the metropolis. In continuation of this street, it is proposed to pull down one side of King-street and part of the south side of Long-lane; and for facilitating the delivery of the hampers of meat, to have streets forty feet wide at the sides and end of the market. The advantage, or rather the necessity of the latter provision, will be admitted by all who have noticed the obstruction caused in Newgate-street by the present market.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.

The great agricultural exhibition of the Midland Counties was opened to the public on Monday at Bingley Hall. At noon the spacious building in which the great show is held was tolerably well filled with visitors, among whom were many of the nobility and gentry of the Midland Counties, and as the day advanced every part of the hall was so thronged that locomotion became exceedingly difficult, and in certain quarters where some noble animal had carried off a first prize was located almost impossible.

The following figures show the number of entries for the present and two preceding years:—

	1860	1861	1862
Cattle	110	104	131
Sheep	42	66	110
Pigs	75	72	70

Totals ... 227 ... 242 ... 311
From the foregoing table it will be seen that the present exhibition is numerically in advance of any preceding display in this quarter, while the quality of the stock is certainly fully equal to that brought forward on any previous occasion.

The regular premiums given by the society are considerably in excess of those offered in the two preceding years, as will be seen by the following tables:—For 1860, the sums offered as premiums were—for stock, £285; sheep, £110; pigs, £84; roots, £25; poultry, £413; pigeons, £51; total, £968 4s. Last year the sum was increased by about £150; and, on the present occasion, we find—for stock, £500; sheep, £202 5s.; pigs, £101; roots, £25 4s.; poultry, £542; pigeons, £102; total, £1,572 9s. In addition to the above, the Earl of Aylesford gives a cup, value £25. The hotel and innkeepers of Birmingham a cup of the same value; Joseph Joel, Esq., of Brompton Hall, London, a cup value £10; and by the society, two gold medals, value £20 each, and extra prizes, value £20, for the best Hereford, best short-horn, and best Devon. These, together with other prizes for roots, barley, &c., make the grand total of premiums, on the present occasion, £1,825, against £1,450 last year, and £1,300 in 1860.

The dog show attracts a large share of visitors. In page 140 is a view of the interior of the Hall.

POWERS OF ENDURANCE.—Captain C. F. Hall has just been narrating before the American Geographical Society, his recent Arctic experience, while in search of traces of the Franklin expedition, and took the opportunity of introducing to the society the Esquimaux man whom he brought away with him—a hardy hunter, who has been known to stand for three days and three nights motionless on the ice, beside a seal hole. Captain Hall described the ability of the Esquimaux to go without food as striking him as quite astounding. He has known them to do so for weeks. He heard of an instance in which a party of these intrepid seal hunters were floated off from the mainland, and could not return for thirty days, during which time they had not a morsel of food; yet they survived, although even their faithful and wonderful dogs succumbed to the pangs of hunger.

WAR UPON THE RAILROAD.—Colonel Barton, of the Federal army, reporting to headquarters at Hilton-head the result of an expedition to destroy part of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, states that he proceeded with 350 men up the Coosabatchie river, and disembarking near the town of that name, and taking a 12-pound howitzer with him, made for the railway. "When about a mile from the village," he writes, "the whistle of a locomotive was heard. The contraband who was our guide said it was the dirt-train, but a few moments proved that he had misinformed me. As the train approached I directed a rapid and heavy fire upon it, with grape, and canister, and musketry. The fire was very destructive. The train consisted of eight cars, six of which were platforms crowded with men, and two cars filled with officers. There were also two little field-pieces on board. Many were seen to fall at the first fire (among them the engineer), and twenty-five or thirty jumped from the train, most of whom were maimed or killed. The rest, with one exception, betaking themselves to the woods and swamps on the other side of the track. We carried away or destroyed here about thirty stand of arms, mostly rifles, and secured one officer's sword and cap, and a stand of colours belonging to the "Whippy Swamp Guards." We left a number of the enemy's dead and wounded on the track. I have since learnt from the Savannah papers that among the killed at this point was Major Harrison, of the 11th Georgia Regiment, which regiment, with the guards named above, were on the train. Immediately after the train had passed, Captain Eaton, by my directions, set vigorously to work tearing up the railroad track, and continued this until the retreat was sounded." A force was approaching nearly double his number, and he began his retreat to his boats, and by destroying the bridges as soon as he had passed over them, succeeded in re-embarking with no other casualty than one lieutenant seriously wounded.



MARSHAL VAILLANT.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER. [From the Paris Elegant.]

We have now laid aside our latest summer revivals, and we are compelled at length to resort to winter toilets. They are going to wear all manner of things, for everything is worn now—wool, silk, cloth—anything is wearable. Many ladies of acknowledged elegance have decided and decreed that woollen dresses shall be resumed for morning wear; so that we shall be able to go out in poplin and cashmere, or in duchess tissue, without being mistaken for a chambermaid. There is a new stuff, much in fashion just now, called brocatelle; it is wrought silk of great strength. I have seen a violet one, trimmed with satin bands to match, laid on in double wreaths. Each of them is edged with a similar ruche. At the top of the second wreath claws are set to terminate each dent. On the satin band a new form of Chantilly lace is laid. It consists of flowers divided from each other, applied according to the fancy of the maker. Old lace may be turned to this account. The corsage of this dress is carried up, open in front, and buttoned, pointed before and behind. Another style of dress consists of a very fine white taffeta, quadrilled with black, the plaits of which are very fine. The skirt of the petticoat is adorned with a flounce, rather low, with a heading of white taffeta; a Chantilly lace is fluted with it; the heading is left white; it is pinked, as well as the skirt, which passes under the lace. Over this flounce parted bands are set with large pointed festoons, the bands being covered over with the same lace, forming the shell to each point. The dents are filled up with four rows of white taffeta ovals, also covered over with Chantilly. The corsage is pointed before and behind; it has a little basquine attached to it, shaped like a postillion's jacket. The sleeves are plain with elbows and facings. The bonnets are almost decided on, because every one wears them and they are seen in every street. They are, I grieve to say, uglier than ever, and more encumbered with flowers. It is no longer the mere garden, but the whole market, that is stuck upon the head. But we must submit to the necessity, and choose amongst them, as women of taste and judgment, the best we can, so as to modify the excess and exaggeration, whilst the foolish Goddess of Fashion thus strives to look ugly. The corsages are still plain, double pointed, and carried up with a row of buttons. The sleeves are left entirely to the fancy of the wearer, and may either be wide or close-fitting. The wide sleeves must have white under-sleeves with turn-over wristbands; but the tight or close-fitting sleeves must have cuffs, for there should always be something white on that delicate thing, a lady's hand. I have spoken to you, before, my dear readers, of the petticoats and corsets of Madame Guillot. Her petticoats have the best cut I have seen. They are cages with tails, as the fashion is.

IRON RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are having iron cars constructed for use on their road. It is supposed that they will be much lighter and stronger than wooden cars, last much longer, and be much more secure from accident.

MARSHAL VAILLANT.

MARSHAL VAILLANT, whose portrait we here give, is one of the celebrities of the present French Empire. He is now, we believe, sixty-five years of age. He entered the army early in life, through the Polytechnic School, and soon distinguished himself as an engineer officer. At the siege of Rome, by the army of General Oudinot, in the year 1848, Vaillant was entrusted with the chief engineering operations, and his administrative capabilities recommending him to the Emperor, he was selected to fill the office of Minister of War, which post he occupied for several years, until succeeded by Marshal Randon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful members of the Queen's Westminster Corps took place on Saturday evening in Westminster-hall, in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

Lady Constance Grosvenor addressed the corps in the following terms:—Gentlemen of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, I feel a very great pride and pleasure in being allowed for a second time to distribute the prizes won by the regiment during the present year. Before doing so I beg to be allowed to congratulate you upon the great improvement you have made in your shooting, and also upon the manner in which the corps distinguished itself at the Wimbledon meeting. I venture to hope that next year you will be able to carry off the Queen's Prize, and I am sure that you will use every possible effort to achieve so great a success. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Her ladyship then proceeded to distribute the prizes—a task which, including the delivery of marksmen's badges to over 100 successful competitors, occupied more than an hour. The distribution being completed.

Colonel M'Murdo, upon the invitation of Earl Grosvenor, addressed the company—It was now more than seven centuries since the walls that supported the magnificent roof under which they were gathered had been built, and if walls had eyes, as it was asserted they had ears, they must have seen many strange and gorgeous pageants, but never, he was sure, could they have witnessed any more interesting ceremony, having regard to its objects, than that which had just taken place. (Cheers.) It required but little effort of imagination to people that hall again with mail-clad knights, the jangling of whose heavy armour and ponderous weapons resounded through the place, and it was a good thing to contrast with such a scene the sight now before him of a compact body of men, clad in "hadden grey," armed with slenderer weapons, but of far superior power. About the time when that hall was built the order of chivalry was first instituted, and the first duty of a soldier was declared to be the protection of women. That duty had continued imperative until now, and without a full sense of it no army could possess the true moral spirit which should animate all armies. (Hear, hear.) Let them look at the position of an army where that duty was not recognised—where feelings of chivalry—of proper respect to women—did not prevail—let them look at New Orleans. (Hear.) He did not envy the commander of the army there, and much as he desired to command an army, he would not like to be at the head of such a force. (Hear, hear.) He need not impress upon his hearers the duty of chivalrous conduct towards the gentler sex; but they might depend upon it that such sentiments had much to do with the morals of an army. Among the first necessities of a force was a proper moral spirit, and that it should have a good cause to defend. The first, volunteers possessed, from their education as gentlemen and honest men, and the second was guaranteed to them by the object of their service, which was the defence of their country. (Hear, hear.) Then came the necessity for efficiency in shooting, and last, but not least, efficiency in drill, which would enable them to bring their perfection in shooting to the best point upon the field of battle.

The popularity of the gallant colonel with the volunteers was evinced by three rousing cheers in his honour.

THE enthronisation of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Canterbury Cathedral is fixed for Friday, December 12.

THE CATTLE DRIVING NUISANCE—FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening an inquiry was held before Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, the deputy-coroner, at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, respecting the cause of a series of accidents which have led to the death of Henry Middleton Sheen, aged one year, and it is believed will result in the death of two other persons. It appeared that a large drove of wild Welsh "runts" were being driven from Hackney-wick to Goulston-street, after seven o'clock in the evening, and when they arrived at the Whitechapel-road it became necessary to drive them down a narrow turning. Several men and boys threw a chair across the passage, and set up loud shouts, which caused the drove to take fright. One of the runts bounded over the chair and dashed along the street upon the foot-pavement at a terrific pace, goring every one it met. It rushed at a foreign Jew, who was walking along with a child in his arms, and threw the latter on the pavement with great force. The child was conveyed to the hospital, and little hopes are entertained of its recovery. Between three and four hundred men and boys followed the animal up the Whitechapel-road, rendering it perfectly furious by their hurrahs and blows. It tossed and gored several men and women, and rushing at a Miss Eliza Rus, who had the deceased, her cousin, in her arms, threw her and the child with fearful force on the pavement. The child died from injuries to the brain, and the young woman has not yet recovered from the shock to her system. The drivers had the utmost difficulty in preventing the rest of the herd from giving way also to panic, in which case the consequences in the crowded streets would have been frightful. Ultimately, after great damage had been done, three tame bullocks were procured, by means of which they got the wild animal into a yard. The coroner said it was a most dangerous proceeding to drive wild animals which, as stated in the defence, "had never seen gaslight," through the crowded streets of the metropolis, without any effectual means of restraining them. A verdict of "Death by misfortune" was returned.

DEATH OF JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

THE deceased gentleman, who died on Sunday, a dramatist and author, was born at Cork, in 1781. About the year 1792, his father removed to London, taking with him his son James, then about eight years of age. Four years later his passion for the drama had displayed itself, and at that early age he wrote a play for a company of juvenile actors, of which he was himself the chief. At the age of fourteen he wrote the ballad of the "Welsh Harper"; he was soon after introduced to Mr. Hazlitt, whom he always mentioned with pleasure for his continuous kindness to him; and through Charles Lamb he made the acquaintance of the leading literary celebrities of the metropolis. After residing in London for some years he exchanged the English for the Irish metropolis as his residence; and in Dublin it was that his *debut* as an actor was made. The success of the effort was not very promising, and for a time the stage was abandoned; though afterwards assumed at Waterford, where he was an actor and singer in the same company as Edmund Kean, for whom he wrote a tragedy entitled "Leo, or the Gipsy," but which has not been preserved. Some years afterwards, having repaired to Belfast, in the theatre of which his first tragedy, "Caius Gracchus," was produced, he was induced to open an academy as a teacher of elocution and grammar. Subsequently he settled for some years in Glasgow, where his first standard drama, "Virginius," was produced and played with great success. In 1820, this fine play was brought out at Covent Garden, with Macready as *Virginius*, and, in the great centre of criticism, established Knowles' reputation as the first of living dramatists. He afterwards wrote the "Hunchback," the "Wife," the "Love Chase," "Women's Wit," "Love," &c., &c., all ranking among the highest efforts of dramatic genius. Mr. Knowles acted for years in his own plays, both in London and the provinces, and some of his personations, such as *Martin Walder* in the "Hunchback," could not be excelled for their development of character. About ten years ago a pension of £200 was conferred upon him. In 1858, his health giving way, he proceeded to the Continent, remaining there for six months, and returning in 1859. Mr. Knowles wrote one or two theological works, which display a far more extensive acquaintance with doctrine and the law of controversy than could have been expected from his early training. He had been sinking for many months past.

NEW MUSIC.

WHOLE STOP THE FIGHT?—Augener and Co., Newgate-street.—A negro melody touching on the present disturbed state of affairs in America, the effectiveness of which would be doubtless much enhanced by the spirit which the inimitable Mackey infuses into everything he attempts.

TEDDY O'CONNOR—London, 4a, Tottenham Court-road.—A sparkling production, in the stereotyped Irish style, for which however we predict a successful career.

TOUCHING THAT LITTLE ACCOUNT.—Augener and Co.—A comic song, which is calculated to create as great a sensation in the drawing-room as it will in all probability do ere long in the music hall, for which it appears to have been originally intended.

The above are all written by Mr. Watkin Williams, and set to music by Mr. W. Wilson—a double recommendation, which need be enhanced by no further comment of ours.

JOE BLUNT.

A PATHETIC BALLAD.

JOE BLUNT, he was an angler blithe,
As ever walked the sod;
And, though no pedagogue, knew how
To handle well the rod.

And oft he caught dace, perch, and pike,
With trout and carp to boot;
For though his name was Blunt, I faith,
His angling was acute.

One morning Joe his basket stored
With many a tempting bribe,
And off he set with merry face,
To snare the fluky tripe.

And soon the Lea appeared in sight,
Joe's heart beat light and free,
And, as he trudged across the bridge,
He whistled o'er the Lea.

But scarcely had he set all right,
With tackle round him spread,
When, lo! a strapping Irishman
Came bearing down ahead.

"Arrah, quoth he, 'this water here
Is private, if you please;
And, by the powers! if you don't bolt,
Your tackle I will seize.'

Now Joe, who thought of gentle race,
Was bold and valiant too;
Cried, 'Ere my tackle you shall seize,
I'll tackle well with you.'

"I'll cool your courage, since you seem
So mighty hot with me;
And saying this, he caught him up,
And noused him in the Lea.

But, woe, alas! poor Paddy sunk,
And went—"the dreary walk;"
For, though an Irishman, yet he
Was not a man of Cork.

Then Joe was tried for this sad crime,
And sentenced soon to die,
To hang, a public spectacle,
For every vulgar eye.

Alas! it was a woful fate
For jovial Joseph Blunt;
To go so soon, from fishing here,
To fish in Charon's punt.

But laws will have their course, and Joe
His sentence could not stop;
Although, like other sober folks,
He never loved—a drop.

So Joseph died the murderer's death,
And all his woes were past;
This one, who joyed in catching fish,
Was Ketch'd himself at last.

Then take good warning, anglers all,
From this sad tale of mine,
Lest, as ye live, ye perish by—
The dropping of a line!

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

HOW JUDITH ELDON AVENGED HERSELF.

THE story I am about to relate to you now is as true as life—as true as death—as true as are the daily wrongs and injuries done towards innocent, guileless, unsuspecting womanhood—as true as that an "officer and a gentleman" become convertible terms with bully, cheat, card-sharper, swindler, coward, and liar—it is so true that it has entered into our criminal annals, and has been in "print;" and nothing, I hope, can be truer than that, let it relate to an impossible earth quake, a gooseberry that never existed short of forty inches in diameter, or the photographic picture that was taken by the medium of sunbeams extracted out of cucumbers.

But to be serious.

In the market-town of—in the county of— (the names would give the reader little satisfaction: the identification of locality would pain worthy people living no?) in the town of—, which boasted also of its size, a singular trial of murder came off within the last thirty years, which at that period caused an extraordinary sensation, but which, with other things, which the march of time obliterates, has almost fallen into oblivion, and passed away.

The nature of the crime however, for which a young and very engaging woman, remarkable for her personal comeliness, gives an interest to the circumstances of the trial, in which it is believed the reader will readily share. Something too in the form of a "moral" will be found involved in the narrative, showing that if men commit evil with an idea of escaping the penalty of the same, they will sooner or later find themselves fearfully mistaken.

In the town of—, there lived a well-to-do tradesman, moving by right of his wealth and his position in the "highest circles" of the town. Mr. Bainbridge was in all respects an eligible man, well educated, holding a high social position, and indeed virtually retired from business, the active part of the same being carried on by a junior partner, so that his counter, with its routine, was a matter of mere habit rather than that of necessity.

He was married, and had a family of children—some far in their teens, some younger, and there was now a young baby, while Mrs. Bainbridge's failing health rendered the services of a young nurse-girl necessary, in addition to the usual domestics of the household.

It is on this occasion, therefore, that our heroine, Judith Elsdon, first appears upon the scene, of whom a few words will be necessary.

Judith Elsdon was the daughter of an honest, hard working, hard-handed village blacksmith—the village being some half-dozen miles removed from the town in which the chief events of our narrative took place. If we call it by the name of Cranleigh, it will be sufficient for all our purposes.

She was a tall finely-formed young woman, about seventeen years of age, and as fair and perfect a type of an English village maiden, a rustic English beauty, as can possibly be.

Gifted with an unusual amount of intelligence, and this quickened by a superior education, which was first begun at the village school, and trained into a higher percentage order by the pains the rector's wife at the parsonage took with her—for Judith had become her especial favourite.—Judith Elsdon, intellectually and physically, was in all respects superior to her station, if by "station" we may mean that position which the child of a handicraftsman is supposed to hold in the social scale.

Closely clustering tresses "framing" in a fair oval face—gentle eyes—a sweet, winning expression of countenance—and a figure of the most symmetrical order, must complete the outline—the which, if anything be wanting, the reader must fill up for himself.

A more picturesque village than Cranleigh, with its steep High-street, its ancient cross and market-place, its ivy-clad church tower, its pasturing meadows, and budding orchards, its singing trout-streams, and "clacking" mill its surrounding farms, its old parsonage, its silent woods, its old-fashioned "inn," and its ancient "smithy," from whence the musical clangour of John Elsdon's hammer came through the pauses of the day—a prettier place than Cranleigh cannot easily be met with.

Here then, in this lonely and peaceful retreat, passing happily her tranquil life, singing in the "village choir," like the daughter of the blacksmith of whom Longfellow has so tenderly written, lived Judith Elsdon up to her seventeenth birthday.

John Elsdon was a man of a sturdy, thorough-going character, and by dint of industry and perseverance was sufficiently well to do, though not so much so as to render him independent of his daily labour. He had some honest prejudices to boot, and among them was one that made him look at the idea of his daughter—of whom, by the way, he was proud and dotingly fond—being a servant to others, with the utmost scorn: the very hinting at such a thing would rouse up his usually placid nature to a pitch of indignation that few cared to provoke.

"No! no!" he would say to a neighbour who on the score of old familiarity might venture on such a theme—"my Judith shan't etch and carry at any one's beck or call, while I can stand over my anvil. I hope some day, please God, to see her an honest man's wife; and young Hugh Sedgwick, of Meadow-head Farm, and she seem to have struck it up between them, and he's a sober lad, and a good, and I wish her no better fate."

Then he would ply his hammer, and make the sparks fly to right and left of him in a fiery torrent; and not till his iron cooled and darkened did his temper calm down, and he became himself again—the same cheerful, yet sedate, character he usually was.

Fate, however, will do all this to be otherwise.

Mr. Bainbridge knew John Elsdon well, and respected the probity of his character. The village and town were not so far removed but that there was a friendly intercourse between them. The farmers went to market every week. Some of the townfolk visited the farmers on festive occasions, such as haymaking, harvesting, and the like—Midsummer and Christmas brought about the cordial interchanges, and an old friendship and familiarity between the wealthier Mr. Bainbridge and the humbler but no less independent John Elsdon, which a mutual esteem cemented.

Mrs. Bainbridge had been ailing for some time past, and the mother wanted nursing no less than the child she had not long given birth to.

It now became a consideration as to whom should be chosen for an office of some responsibility—not the less so that Mr. Bainbridge was tenderly attached to his wife, who had been his fond and faithful partner through the early years of his struggles through life, and who now sharing his ample means, seemed likely to be taken away from him, unless by dint of care and the most assiduous attention, her health became re-established.

A nurse-girl above all, was wanted—one who might at the same time be a companion—a friend, even—in whom Mrs. Bainbridge could place every confidence.

Debating the matter over, Judith Elsdon was mentioned, and Judith Elsdon was elected as one in all respects eligible for the duties she had to encounter.

The father's prejudice against his daughter going to service was well known to the Bainbridges, but a variety of reasons might be quoted (by them) why, on this occasion, and for their behalf, John Elsdon should surrender his objections.

She would be there, in the first place, in no menial capacity, and her remuneration would be less "wages" than a form of gift. And so, having decided that such must be the case, Mr. Bainbridge drove off to Cranleigh—"put the case" to the tough old blacksmith, and putting it in such a way as to disarm John Elsdon for the first time—while Judith declared herself to be delighted at the idea of a little change. The affair was fully decided, and that same day saw Judith Elsdon quit her father's house for the first time in her life—being driven off by Mr. Bainbridge in his own gig—her boxes to follow by the carrier, and that night saw her duly installed a member of Mr. Bainbridge's family.

That day saw her leave her pleasant, happy old home for the first time in her life!

There never more came the day when she was to behold it again—to cross its threshold—to make it merry with her ringing, silver laugh—to hallow the sleeping chambers by her innocent, saintly prayers.

Her parting from her sweetheart—a declaration had not quite come off yet—was not a matter of much moment, for every week he "drove his pigs to market," to use a convenient simile, and every week he saw her, and every time he avowed his honest love; and, in fine, although not loving him perhaps with a thorough passion, she liked him sufficiently well to look upon him as her future husband—as one in whose domesticity she might take a lasting interest, and with whom she might look to spend the whole days of her future life.

Alas! another future, dark and lowering like an approaching eclipse, was before her.

For a time—for many months, in fact, the time passed away tranquilly enough with Judith. She had won the esteem and liking of Mrs. Bainbridge for the numerous good qualities she exhibited. Sometimes her parents came to see her—oftenest came Hugh Sedgwick, always with a bouquet from his own garden.

Other times she visited Cranleigh, and in every way she might be considered as one whose lot in life was cast in "pleasant places."

Among the visitors who at times assembled in the drawing room of the opulent tradesman—a suitor, it was supposed, for the hand of the eldest Miss Bainbridge, was a young gentleman of good family and means, named Herbert Fenwick.

He had been brought up to the bar, had obtained his degree as a barrister, and was looking out for the purchase of a partnership in a metropolitan solicitor's firm; and spending the residue of the holidays the vacation gave him, among his friends in his native town—and most of his time was, therefore, spent with the Bainbridges.

He was a far eminently handsome young man, with a winning manner, and possessed of a voice the extraordinary sweetness of which acted upon the listener like a charm.

By no means insensible to the beauty of the blacksmith's daughter, his admiration for her grew into a downright passion; and although he was careful to repress all outward show of it before the family or any of its members, he still managed to let Judith Elsdon know of it; and an opportunity offering itself, he declared his love for her in words so full of fervid and rapturous earnestness as made the startled girl's heart thrill again with a new born and delicious feeling she had never known before.

The magic of his low, trembling voice—the intoned softness of his wooing words—the pardonable vanity she felt on being told that she was beautiful, and how beautiful she only learnt, we may say, for the first time in her artless and innocent life; and though she felt the first delightful flutter of a dawning love, she felt also a vague sense of fear, she knew not of what—though the disparity of their stations was evident enough to her capacity,—still terror was nixed up in her cup of joy.

He swore by, and before heaven, that he would marry her, and she believed him.

Why should she not? Why should she not indulge in the rapturous dream that was now dawning upon her? Why, in her innocence, and with that new feeling awakening in her throbbing breast, should she not surrender herself to the legitimate reciprocity of a mutual affection? The legal bond of marriage would sanctify the love she cherished for him, and happy days and happy

years yet lay in the future she depleted for herself in such glowing colours.

She began naturally to understand her feelings towards Hugh Sedgwick; and with a pang half of shame, half of remorse, she acknowledged herself that she had never loved him in the full sense of the word. It had been a passive rather than an active sentiment with her. And now the question arose how she was to act—what to do—how to conduct herself towards him?

Her usually candid nature was also put to a serious test by Herbert Fenwick's impressing her with the absolute necessity of present secrecy. His reasons were not more conclusive than such reasons generally are, but they were conclusive to her.

Loving him with all the wealth of a true woman's heart—loving him as she did, it was not for her to question his reasons, but to yield to his entreaty; and so, for a time, she kept her painful secret to herself.

One morning, the household of the Bainbridges was thrown into commotion. Judith Elsdon was missing, and no clue was found to her whereabouts.

Herbert Fenwick had departed for the metropolis more than three days before the accepted suitor of Miss Bainbridge, so no suspicion was attached to him.

Mr. Bainbridge, without loss of time, set off for Cranleigh, not doubting, but not quite certain, that she had acted on a sudden impulse, and returned home.

The dismayed old folks could give no tidings of the lost girl.

For lost she was—and lost for evermore to them, and only Herbert Fenwick could give account of her.

The old—old story—old as original sin, and with all the old consequences to follow.

"Will you marry me Herbert?" asked Judith to him one day, as they were together in a charming little boudoir in a fairy villa—the home of the sullied love made guilty.

"It is a sad impossibility, Judith," replied the other—gently touched, perhaps, by the sunken eyes, the pale hollow cheeks of Judith—for oh, how changed she was!

"Impossible?"

"Utterly, and the truth had better be told at once. I am engaged to marry Miss Bainbridge," he went on to say.

She spoke no word, she did not start, nor faint, nor scream.

A pause of some minutes elapsed, and an explosion of reproach and incentive would have disturbed him less than that ominous silence.

"Come, Judith, be comforted," began Herbert, coaxingly.

"Is it quite true, Herbert?" she whispered hoarsely.

"Quite true, my dear girl."

"I am sorry for it," and she said no more.

Herbert went forth on his usual avocations in his chambers at the Temple, and returned at his usual hour in the afternoon.

Judith had gone forth, too—stunned, dazed, blinded. She had purposed suicide—for life, and all life contained, was over for her.

But when he came home that afternoon he found her there, having prepared a delicious little dinner, such as a modern Lucullus might have sat down to enjoy.

She was dressed in the silks he had given her. She wore the bracelets and the rings he had given her; and she—the unwedded—wore a wedding-ring, and bore his name.

She was radiantly beautiful—though thin, pale, and troubled. She smiled and answered him softly, winningly.

"Come," thought Herbert, "she takes it with much more equanimity than I should have supposed. So much the better—so much the better."

That night—his head pillowed for the last time on her breast—she awoke with a shudder, and repressed a scream.

She heard him speak in his sleep.

He murmured a name—not hers—adding endearing expressions to it.

She arose, the white, earnest, terrible face looking awful even to herself, as she approached the dressing-table, and the ghostly moonlight falling full upon it.

She took from a place where it had been hidden a thing that had a blue, murderous glitter about it, and then approached the bed.

The indescribable scene which the cold, grey morning light shone upon told that Judith Elsdon had avenged herself.

Herbert Fenwick was dead—his head nearly severed from his body.

Judith Elsdon was tried for murder, found "Guilty," and hanged by the neck—a spectacle of judicial butchery, hideous alike to men and angels.

Which of these two was the true murderer?

And whether Herbert Fenwick's death was not a species of indirect suicide, he having formed the instrument and the means to his own end?

The laws which tolerate the seduction of a young girl, when lies, forgeries, and deeper criminal processes have been put to use—which leave him innocent of the sin of her suicide, hang, without mercy, the woman who avenges herself; and who has, otherwise, no protection—no redress—no equivalent, for her overwhelming shame.

And the laws, therefore, contribute to the awful amount of social evil which is rightly working out its own revenge, even to the very centre of the domestic hearth.

Bewildering paradox—who is to set it right?

E. F. R.

SAD—"Poor Hans!" wrote a German to a friend who had been inquiring after his son, "he bit himself with a rattlesnake, and was sick into his bed for weeks in the month of August, and all his cry was 'Vater! Vater!' And he could eat nothing at all till he complained of being a little better so he could stand up on his elbow and eat a cup of tea."

Varieties.

A COQUETTE, like tinder, catches sparks, but does not always succeed in lighting a match.

CHILDREN'S TASKS.—The tasks set to children should be moderate. Over-exertion is hurtful both physically and intellectually, and even morally. But it is of the utmost importance that they should be made to fulfil all their tasks correctly and punctually. This will train them for an exact, conscientious discharge of their duties in after life.

HONOURABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Let the young man remember there is nothing derogatory in any employment which ministers to the well-being of the race. It is the spirit that is carried into an employment that elevates it or degrades it. The ploughman that turns the clod may be a Cicero or a Washington, or he may be a brother to the clod he turns. It is every way creditable to handle the yard-stick and to measure tape; the only discredit consists in having a soul whose range of thoughts is as short as the stick and as narrow as the tape. There is no glory in the act of affixing a signature by which the treasures of commerce are transferred, or treaties between nations are ratified; the glory consists in the rectitude of purpose that approves the one, and the grandeur of the philanthropy that sanctifies the other. The time is soon coming when by the common consent of mankind, it will be esteemed more honourable to have been John Pounds, putting new and beautiful souls into the ragged children of the neighbourhood, while he mended their father's shoes, than to have sat on a throne.

WARD BECHER'S ADVICE TO HIS "PEOPLE."—How many men are there that, when looking over the money that they have received during the day, see a bill, or a dollar, that appears like a counterfeit, do not like to look at it again, and thrust it into the drawer? You have taken a circuitous way to make yourself a sounder. You saw it sufficiently to produce the conviction on your mind that it was counterfeit; the moral effect of passing it is the same as though you knew it to be counterfeit! Or, do you take it up and say, "Well, somebody has passed it on me, and I have a right to shove it along." Why, you are a counterfeiter! Tell your friend, it only requires the opportunity to lead you to forge bills and put them on other men! Do you protest, and say, "Do you expect that I am going to lose that money and your conscience?" I do not know what a person would not do who is willing to throw his manhood away for the sake of a little money. And if you are going to sell yourself, do not sell yourself for a dollar or a five-dollar bill—though I think you would get enough for yourself even at such a price.

Wit and Wisdom.

MOTTO FOR A WINDMILL.—"Blow me!"
THE FIRST DEAD LETTER.—The dead C.
THE FLOWER OF HIS RACE.—A Lilliputian.
PAYING THE PIPER.—Settling the tobacco bill.

SUGAR REFINERY.—A young ladies' boarding school.

THE CAUSE OF MANY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' TEARS.—Volunters.

The less a writer knows of a subject, the more ink he uses in telling it.

WOMAN lost us one Paradise, but she can easily make another wherever she goes.

A MAN'S money seldom grows more than half as fast as his love of it.

A MAN may be called poverty stricken, when knocked down by a beggar.

A WOMAN is like a tar-melt her, and she will take any form you please.

A SEEDY coat very often covers a heart in full bloom.

THE battles in which a man achieves his noblest life-victories are fought in solitude.

A RICH wife with a covetous husband has all a widow's privileges.

WHY is a vine like a soldier? Because it is listed and trained, has ten drills, and shoots.

Does a ship wear whalebone in her stays, and does she ever suffer from tight-lacing?

Why is a vermifuge like a metallic coffin? Because it prevents an attack of worms.

PROGRESS OF GUNNERY.—Projectiles thrown from a mortar are now termed plaster casts.

Why is a locomotive like a visit to a freezing family? Because it is followed by a tender of wood.

THOUGH love cannot dwell in a heart, friendship may; the latter takes less room—it has no wings.

Why is a peace party like a justice of the peace? One rants about war issues, the other issues war-rants.

Why is a lemon like an old maid who has been pretty? Because it was made to be squeezed, and wasn't.

Why is a married man like a lamp? Because he sometimes goes out at night when he ought not to.

QUERY FOR MYTHOLOGISTS.—Was the ram which the gods presented to Athamas, King of Thebes, a steam ram?

SINGULAR.—The press, while advocating a tax on estates of every other denomination, insists on the exemption of the "Four H. Estate."

The parent, who gives away a loved child in marriage, but pays back to wedlock the good gift it bestowed upon him.

COMMENTATORS often write upon books as men with diamonds write upon glass, obscuring light with scratches.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has consented to allow the Two Shilling Society of Arts' Prize Writing Case to pass through the book post for four stamps, so that this compact case, of which 150,000 have already been sold, can now be sent

to any part of the United Kingdom by sending twenty-eight stamps to the makers and inventors, Parkins and Gatto, 25, Oxford-street, London. The case contains writing paper, envelopes, blotting-book, metal pen-case with reserve of pens.

IMPERIAL BALSAM AND PILLS.—Albino, from Turin.—Miraculous Remedies—37, High-street, Bloomsbury.—The marvellous and curative properties of these remedies have been incontestably proved by all faculties of the world. They cure themselves radically, and mitigate the germs of all diseases. The Balsam cures the rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains and all cutaneous diseases. By their three different degrees, the Pills are successfully used in the liver affections, stomach, and all internal diseases. It has been proved that the persons who use them lived from ninety till one hundred years of age. The propagator of that remedy is now eighty-two years old. Price, per pot, or per box, 1s. 3s. 6d. Sold at Dr. Amad's, 37, High Street.

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THE DR. JOHNSON'S MUSIC HALL, Holt.—Court 151, Fleet-street.—Mr. H. De Brouwer, the great Tenor singer, Mr. Benedict Vaughan, the celebrated Baritone, the Misses Hamilton and Melville, the famous duettists, Miss Georgina Smithson, and Fred Hanbury, the most popular character singers of the day, with Hiltner, the ventriloquist, and a host of other talented artists, appear every evening at the above elegant place of entertainment. Stalls 1s. Hall 6d.

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